

Herald Tribune

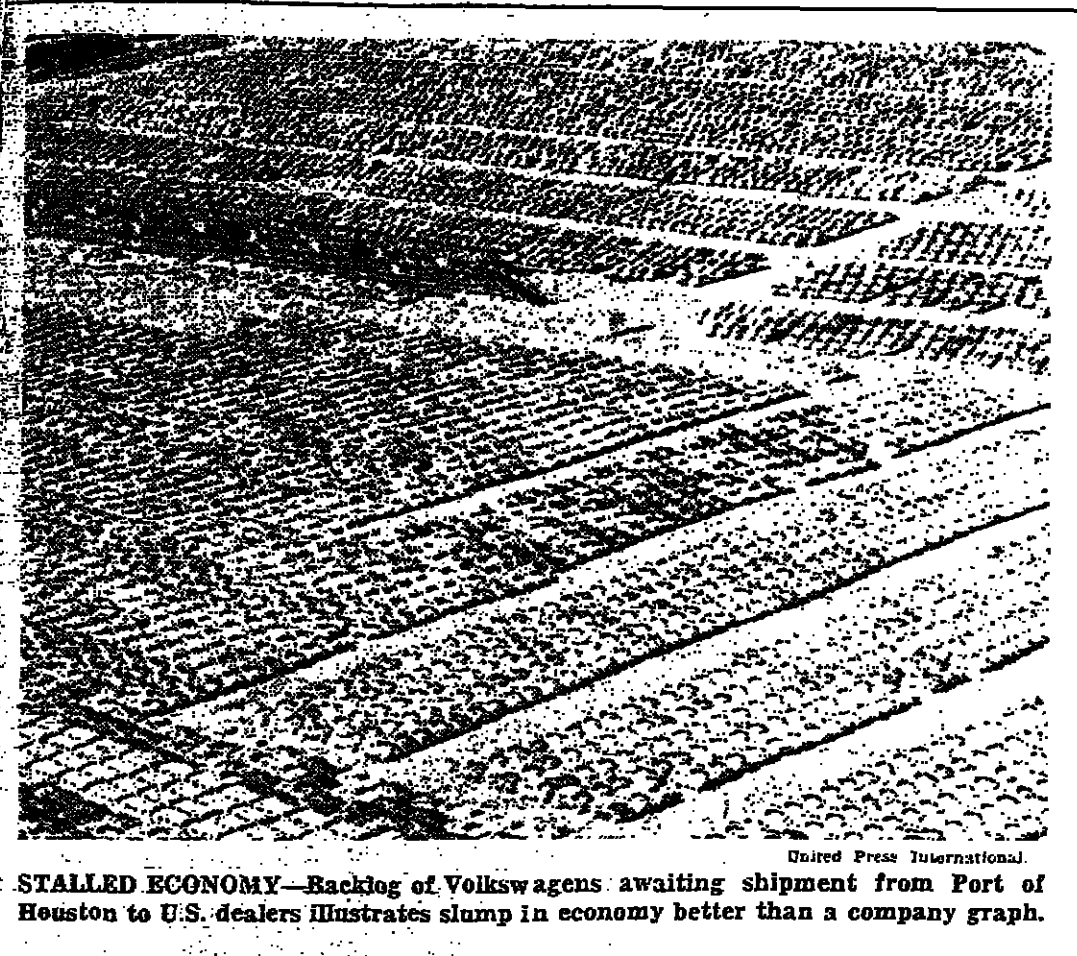
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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1975

Established 1887

Algeria	10 S	London	18 1/2
Argentina	2 3/4	Luxembourg	18 1/2
Austria	3 1/2	Netherlands	12 1/2
Belgium	11 P	Norway	2 1/2
Canada	2 1/2	Portugal	10 1/2
Denmark	11 P	Spain	2 1/2
France	11 P	Sweden	2 1/2
Germany	12 1/2	Switzerland	15 1/2
Greece	10 P	Turkey	1 1/2
India	13 1/2	U.S. Military	50 1/2
Iran	10 1/2	U.S. Navy	50 1/2
Italy	10 1/2	U.S. State	50 1/2
Japan	12 1/2	U.S. Treasury	50 1/2



STALLED ECONOMY—Backlog of Volkswagens awaiting shipment from Port of Houston to U.S. dealers illustrates slump in economy better than a company graph.

At Least \$300 Million More Ford to Seek Boost in Vietnam Aid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Administration officials say that President Ford has decided to ask Congress for at least \$300 million in military aid for South Vietnam in the current fiscal year in addition to the \$700 million already appropriated.

Officials said further that the President's budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, to be submitted to Congress next month, would include a proposal for \$1.3 billion in military aid for the Saigon government.

Asked at a news briefing yesterday about possible responses by Washington to calls for help from Saigon, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said: "I can only say with respect to possible additional assistance that the President and the administration have under intensive consideration the question of going forward with a supplemental request."

Ronald Nease, the White House press spokesman, also said today that the President is giving "intensive consideration" to a South Vietnamese plea for additional U.S. funds. Mr. Nease repeated Mr. Ford's previous assertion that the appropriation voted by Congress for South Vietnam is inadequate. He said that Mr. Ford feels the same way about the aid to Cambodia.

The spokesman would not say how much additional aid Mr. Ford may seek. In response to questions, Mr. Nease said that the President's consideration of the issue does not relate specifically to the fall of Phnom Penh to Communist forces. He said, "What we feel is necessary to allow the South Vietnamese to adequately defend themselves."

A number of officials maintained that the supplemental request for this year, the exact figure of which, they said, was still being worked out in the Pentagon, was related only in part to Communist offensives under way in South Vietnam.

Figure Called Inadequate

They cited the fact that, when Mr. Ford signed aid appropriation legislation for this year, he stated that \$700 million was inadequate.

The officials expressed confidence that, with the proposed additional aid, the Saigon government could survive without renewed American military intervention. They refused to speculate about what Washington might do if their judgment proved wrong.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, they said, has made clear his view that Congress should provide sufficient funds for the war or accept responsibility for the loss of South Vietnam.

This year, the administration asked for \$1.55 billion. Congress authorized the administration to spend \$1 billion but appropriated only \$700 million. The authorization and appropriation were handled in separate legislation.

South Vietnam also is scheduled to receive about \$400 million in economic aid in the current fiscal year.

Based on Pentagon-supplied figures, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., has estimated that the Saigon government has provided South Vietnam with \$3.7 billion in all forms of aid since the cease-fire of January, 1973. Rep. Aspin also estimated aid to Indochina since the cease-fire at \$8.3 billion.

Special administration officials said that they did not expect

Congress to approve the entire request for supplemental military aid to South Vietnam but to approve a sizable part of it.

A Pentagon memorandum written several weeks ago called for a broad publicity campaign to convince Congress and the public that an emergency effort was needed or the Saigon government would run out of ammunition in 30 days.

Senators and congressmen were to be encouraged to visit South Vietnam, reports and assessments from the field were to be shown to them, material was to be leaked to reporters and certain congressional committees were to receive special attention.

When asked about the memorandum, a ranking Pentagon official responded that it had "no status" and that "there is now no calculated campaign but one may develop."

Coastal Plain, Highway Contested

Saigon Units Battle to Halt North Vietnamese Thrust

SAIGON, Jan. 9 (AP).—There was heavy fighting 300 miles northeast of Saigon today as South Vietnamese forces sought to block a North Vietnamese push into the Bong Son coastal plain, field officers said.

The Viet Cong charged that South Vietnamese planes bombed their headquarters at Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of Saigon, for the third straight day, causing heavy casualties and destroying hundreds of homes, the town's marketplace, the Catholic church and two pagodas. There was no immediate comment by the Saigon command.

Outside the South Vietnamese capital, the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh, leader of a largely Roman Catholic anti-corruption movement, told a rally that President Nguyen Van Thieu must be held responsible for the loss of Phnom Penh Province and called again for his ouster.

Phnom Penh fell Tuesday after the Communists captured the provincial capital of Phnom Binh, 75 miles north of Saigon. Father

Thanh said that "more land and province and district towns will fall to the Communists as long as this country is still ruled by President Thieu and his corrupt officials."

Heavy Pressure

In Cambodia, meanwhile, fighting decreased but a battle continued along Highway 1, southeast of Phnom Penh, field reports said.

For the last nine days, insurgents have put heavy pressure on government forces defending Highway 1, which links Phnom Penh with the coastal base and ferry-crossing town of Neak Luong, 12 miles from the capital.

Several government outposts along the road had been wiped out and the insurgents occupy 10 miles of Highway 1, beginning at Dey Doh village, 19 miles southeast of the capital.

Military observers believe the insurgents' aims are to inflict heavy losses on the government and close Highway 1 permanently. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Saudis Buy F-5 Planes From U.S.

\$750-Million Deal For 60 Fighters

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia has entered into a \$750-million contract with the United States for the purchase of 60 F-5 jet fighters and the training of Arabian pilots. It was announced today.

The sale—the largest ever made by the United States in more than two decades of supplying arms to Saudi Arabia—was announced by the Saudi state radio in Riyadh and later confirmed by the State Department.

A State Department spokesman defended the sale on the grounds that it would contribute to "the legitimate self-defense needs of Saudi Arabia" and said that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger believed that it would "contribute to stability in the area."

The spokesman also said that the State Department did not believe the sale would contribute to an arms race in the Persian Gulf region, where Iran has purchased more than \$6 billion worth of arms from the United States.

The F-5, produced by the Northrop Corp., is a relatively short-ranged, inexpensive fighter plane designed primarily for air defense but which can be used in a fighter-bomber role. Originally developed for less advanced nations, it is in use by nearly 20 countries.

Saudi Arabia will buy the advanced "E" version of the supersonic plane as well as a new "F" model, a two-seat plane that can also be used as a trainer.

The State Department confirmed yesterday that the United States had given Iran permission to transfer about 25 early "A" versions of the F-5 to Jordan.

Prohibits Transfer

The contract, according to officials, will contain the standard clause prohibiting Saudi Arabia from transferring the plane to another country without the permission of the United States. Thus, at least in principle, preventing their transfer to another Arab country, such as Egypt.

Defense officials expressed doubt, however, that Egypt, which they said at this point might be interested in obtaining the F-5, which is not made for the American-built F-4s possessed by Israel. Officials also were dubious that Saudi Arabia would jeopardize its relations with the United States, its principal arms supplier, by transferring the planes without U.S. permission.

At this point, the F-5 is the mainstay of the small Saudi Air Force. Saudi Arabia purchased 50 of the planes two years ago and, at the time, additional purchases were planned.

World Blow Up Wells

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published here today that Arab countries would blow up their oil wells before allowing them to fall under the control of invading forces from the United States or elsewhere.

Mr. Sadat described as "very regrettable" a statement by Mr. Kissinger, who refused to rule out the use of military force against oil-producing countries if there were a new embargo endangering industrial countries.

"We will not need armies, because we will not need them," he said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



GOOD CITIZEN—Danish Premier Poul Hartling voting in Copenhagen in yesterday's nationwide elections.

Liberals Gain in Danish Vote But Fall Short of a Majority

By Alvin Shuster

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Premier Poul Hartling and his Liberal party scored big gains in the Danish parliamentary elections today but retained only a shaky hold on power.

The Liberal party, which had lost seats in every election for nearly two decades, retained 30 of the 90 seats needed for a majority in the 179-member Folketing or parliament.

The Social Democrats, who traditionally have dominated Danish politics and built the country's lavish welfare network, again emerged with the most seats in the fragmented chamber.

With nearly all of the votes counted, the Liberals had won a total of 42 seats, a gain of 20, almost double their strength in the old parliament. The Social Democrats picked up 9 seats for a total of 55.

Because Mr. Hartling called the elections without resigning, his minority government will continue in office. The question tonight was how long he could cling to power, given the strength of the Socialist parties and their opposition to his economic program.

Elephant Roams Streets of Paris

PARIS, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A three-year-old elephant escaped from a circus here today and lumbered down busy streets between the Place de la République and Place de la Bastille, breaking 10 shop windows and entering a flower shop before getting stuck in a dead-end alley.

Circus employees quickly led the animal's mother to him. As she approached, the one-ton elephant came out of the alley, wrapped his trunk around her tail and both were herded back to the circus.

France Revalues Its Gold Fourfold To Market Price

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 9 (NYT).—France today erased the official \$42.22-an-ounce price at which it has valued its gold reserves since 1973 and revalued its 3,140 tons at \$170.40 an ounce.

The government thus increased the value of its reserves by \$5.4 billion (about \$12.5 billion).

The new valuation is based on the free-market rates prevailing in London on Jan. 7. In the future, the price will be recalculated twice a year "based on the quotes in the most representative international markets."

Today's move, which had been signaled at last month's summit conference between Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing, appeared to have little effect on free-market transactions today in London and Zurich.

The price set at the mid-morning London fixing was \$182.50. This was cut to \$179 an ounce at the afternoon fixing, for a drop of \$1 an ounce from yesterday.

The pricing in Zurich was a bit more confused. Gold began trading at \$179 an ounce, rose as high as \$182 and closed at \$180, up \$2 from yesterday's close.

Market Confusion

The uncertain price movements reflected the widespread confusion about just what the French revaluation means.

Algerian Finance Minister Ismail Mahroug warned yesterday that oil-producing countries might refuse payment in currencies they consider devalued because of the rise in the price of gold. He said the problem would be discussed at a summit meeting that oil producers will hold in Algiers beginning Jan. 24.

The Shah of Iran warned after last month's France-U.S. summit meeting that oil countries might raise oil prices if the official price of gold were increased.

French officials deny that there has been any devaluation of the franc.

They say the move is a simple bookkeeping maneuver aimed at valuing their assets at what they are really worth instead of on the basis of the fictitious official price.

Financial analysts suggest that the upward revaluation of the nation's assets will enhance France's ability to borrow abroad to finance the oil-related deficit in its balance of payments.

However, commercial bankers dispute this, observing that estimates of France's international credit standing had allowed for

the fact that the gold reserves were officially undervalued.

A U.S. banker suggested that the major impact of the revaluation will be to increase government transactions utilizing gold—such as Italy's use of gold as collateral for a loan of West German dollars arranged last year.

"Gold is useful only if you can sell it," a French economist observed. "We can hope everyone will accept the higher price."

However, another economist questions whether this will happen. "Before December, 1973, the price of a barrel of oil was around \$2 and the price of gold around \$45 an ounce. The oil price—the only real standard of value nowadays—was around one-twentieth an ounce of one barrel of oil."

"Since the price of oil was raised to \$10 a barrel it took a quarter of an ounce of gold to pay for one barrel of oil. Revaluing gold to \$170 an ounce means a return, more or less, to the parity of one-twentieth of an ounce."

While it is unclear what political effect the increase will have, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Praises His Government Service

Ford Nominates Richardson To Be Ambassador to Britain

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—President Ford, expressing "special pleasure," announced today that he was nominating Elliot Richardson as ambassador to Britain.

In an unusual gesture, Mr. Ford issued a personal statement with the announcement, noting his "highest regard" for Mr. Richardson and indirectly alluding to the nominee's decision to resign as attorney general rather than comply with former President Richard Nixon's order 15 months ago to dismiss Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

"I warmly welcome Elliot Richardson back into the service of our country and am confident that he will represent America with the highest distinction," Mr. Ford said.

The appointment had been expected and is certain to win overwhelming Senate approval. Upon confirmation, Mr. Richardson, 54, will succeed Walter Annenberg, the Philadelphia publisher who resigned recently as the ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Dinner for Jenkins

Mr. Richardson, who will lack any official status until his confirmation, will make his first contact as ambassador-designate with a member of the British government tomorrow night when he attends a dinner at the embassy here for Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, who is visiting Washington on other matters.

A British diplomatic source said that London was "very pleased" by Mr. Richardson's appointment. "He's a man with such experience in government here that, quite clearly, it's to Britain's advantage to have a man in London who knows the Washington government so well and who is held in such high regard by people here," he said.

"I think it will go down extremely well in Britain."

Mr. Ford said Britain "is an old ally to whom the United States is bound by profoundly intimate ties of history and strategic interest" and, therefore, the United States has consulted



Elliot Richardson

Brezhnev Health Speculation Spurs U.S. Power-Shift Study

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The U.S. government's top Soviet experts believe that Leonid Brezhnev is ill and they are conducting intensive studies into the implications of a possible shift in Soviet leadership.

Diplomatic analysts said yesterday that U.S. intelligence information is inconclusive as to the precise nature of Mr. Brezhnev's illness. But they believed that the evidence so far points to respiratory ailments and not leukemia, as recently reported in press dispatches.

Mr. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, is 68. He has a history of being susceptible to attacks of influenza. He is a heavy smoker and some U.S. analysts believe that he may have emphysema and a bronchial ailment. Egyptian officials, who saw Mr. Brezhnev two weeks ago, have told U.S. officials that he had pneumonia.

The state of Mr. Brezhnev's health has touched off reports, rumors and denials in international capitals.

In Moscow, the Soviet press agency Tass has denounced as

"fabrications" press reports indicating that a power struggle was under way in the Kremlin and reported that Mr. Brezhnev attended the funeral of his mother yesterday.

But officials here continue to speculate about the possible makeup of a new Kremlin hierarchy if Mr. Brezhnev steps down after more than 11 years in power. Mr. Brezhnev came to power in October, 1964, following the ouster of Nikita Khrushchev.

Reasons of Health

Analysts said they believe that, if Mr. Brezhnev relinquishes his role as the most powerful political figure in the Soviet Union, it will be for reasons of health rather than policy disputes inside the Kremlin.

His logical successor, the analysts say, would be 68-year-old Andrei Kirilenko. He is three months older than Mr. Brezhnev but is believed to be in good health.

Mr. Kirilenko, a member of the 16-man ruling Politburo, is known to have a close personal relationship with Mr. Brezhnev that predates World War II. He acts in Mr. Brezhnev's behalf when



Andrei Kirilenko

the general secretary is away from Moscow.

The average age of the Politburo members is 65. Its three top members are Mr. Brezhnev, 68; Premier Alexei Kosygin, who will be 71 next month, and President Nikolai Podgorniy, who will be 72 next month, also. Another Politburo member, Arvid Pelshe, is almost 76.

Mr. Kosygin is not considered a likely successor to Mr. Brezhnev because of his age and because his primary responsibility during the Brezhnev regime has been on the government side of the hierarchy rather than on the Communist party side.

The three youngest Politburo members will be 57 this year. They are Fyodor Kulakov, an agriculture specialist; Alexander Sholepin, former chief of the secret police (KGB) and now head of the trade unions, and Vladimir Shcherbitsky, party boss of the Ukraine.

Of those three, diplomatic sources noted that Mr. Kulakov has risen rapidly under the Brezhnev leadership. But they believed that his narrow ties to the agriculture field and his lack of experience and exposure in the international arena would work against him in the event of Mr. Brezhnev's departure.

Another Politburo member whom U.S. diplomatic sources are watching is Kirill Masurov, first deputy premier end, as such, Mr. Kosygin's chief assistant. Mr. Masurov, according to these sources, has the power and experience to take over from Mr. Brezhnev but is considered a more likely replacement, for Mr. Kosygin. His expertise lies in the industrial and economic field.

U.S. analysts are convinced that Mr. Kirilenko, or any other Politburo member who takes over the Communist party apparatus, will not at first command the kind of power that Mr. Brezhnev has wielded during the last decade. They said this means the probable return to a more collective leadership.

Los Angeles Times

Cancer Speculation

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—U.S. Secret Service agents believe that Mr. Brezhnev is dying of cancer, probably leukemia, and the White House is prepared for him to step down within three to six months. The Daily Mail reported today.

The newspaper's Washington correspondent said that the Secret Service has given President Ford a dossier on Mr. Brezhnev's health.

The newspaper said it was understood that Mr. Ford has offered Soviet authorities U.S. medical resources through diplomatic channels.

To Avert Major Food Crisis

India Is Buying Large Quantities of Grain

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Indian government, seeking to avert a major food crisis this year, has quietly bought 5 million tons of food from abroad.

Never before in the 27 years of India's independence has it bought so much food for a single year at commercial rates. So far, India has spent at least \$1 billion, largely for wheat, and has emerged as the largest buyer of American food.

Some agriculture experts here predict that by the end of the year India may outdistance Japan and China in food purchases.

India's food purchases are a measure of the anxiety here over persistently lagging agricultural production. Output is not keeping pace with the needs of the population, which is growing by 13 million a year.

India's population is nearing 600 million. In the last agricultural year, which ended in June, India's food production target was

115 million tons but the nation produced only 103.6 million tons of food grain.

In the 1974-75 agricultural year, the nation's food grain target was 118 million tons but agricultural experts predict that production will be about 100 million tons, perhaps less. The key reasons for the shortfall are meager rains in northern and eastern India, as well as the southern state of Tamil Nadu, increased fertilizer costs, sporadic energy supplies for irrigation tubewells and sluggish government policies over food distribution.

During the 1950s and 1960s, when famine and widespread malnutrition threatened India, the United States poured in 60 million tons of food grain at cheap, concessional prices. This enabled India to avoid major distress and helped the nation build up buffer stocks. But the increasing world food problem has severely curtailed the ability of the United States to feed poor countries.

This has forced India and other nations to dip into their foreign exchange earnings and buy food at commercial rates.

Details of food imports are usually kept confidential until late in the year. India is known, however, to have arranged in the last few months to obtain at least 6.4 million tons of food abroad, to be delivered through the coming summer. Of this, 5.3 million tons of wheat have been ordered commercially.

Last year, India imported 3.6 million tons of which 1.7 million were bought commercially and the rest was provided largely by a Soviet wheat loan.

In addition to the wheat bought for this year, India has bought 430,000 tons of sorghum, a coarse grain that is often consumed by humans here but feeds livestock in the West.

The remaining imports this year—700,000 to 800,000 tons—will be on preferential terms, involving payment at low interest over 10 to 40 years. These imports apparently will include 300,000 tons from the United States.

So far, India has purchased 3.6 million tons from the United States for this year, at a cost of \$600 million. Its other principal commercial food suppliers are Argentina, the European Economic Community, Canada and Australia.

In giving details of the changes to the Finance Committee of the National Assembly, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade estimated that France's balance-of-trade deficit last year was around 19 billion francs, instead of the

Richardson Named Envoy

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was highly respected for his administrative and intellectual abilities.

President Ford's statement to-day praised Mr. Richardson's government career. The statement said:

"I have known and worked with Elliot Richardson since he first joined the Eisenhower administration as assistant secretary to HEW [Department of Health, Education and Welfare]. Since that time, his record of public service, both in Massachusetts and successively as under secretary of state, secretary of HEW, secretary of defense and as attorney general, has been one of extraordinary achievement.

"I have the highest regard for him, for his intelligence and for his total commitment to public service."

Mr. Richardson, a native of Boston, was born into a line of early New England settlers whose descendants had made their fortunes and reputations in medicine, law, banking and public service. He volunteered during World War II for combat duty as a private, won a commission and was wounded and decorated on the beaches of Normandy.

He was editor and president of the Harvard Law Review. He has served as a U.S. attorney and as lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.

The ambassadorship to Britain was offered first to William Fulbright who failed to win re-election to his Senate seat from Arkansas. Mr. Fulbright turned down the offer, in part because of his wife's recent surgery for cancer.

Female Scientists Look to 1980 Flight

4 U.S. Women Are Given Space-Lab Training

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 9 (Reuters).—America's first potential women in space have finished a week of training in a simulated space laboratory here.

All four are engineers and scientists employed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Marshall Space Flight Center.

"They are extremely competent technically," a space-program official said of the women. "We are hopeful that this experiment may lead to the opportunity to fly on the space lab."

The crew was headed by Doris Chandler, a mathematician and engineer at the center. The others are Dr. Mary Johnston, an astronaut, and Carolyn Griner. If their chance comes, they will be following the trail blazed by Russia's Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space, who orbited the earth for three days in June, 1963.

After the four completed their seven-day experimental assignment recently, the project manager said they were preparing for a mission in a joint U.S.-European space-laboratory shuttle program.

The laboratory is a cooperative

project of 12 European nations, which in 1972 accepted a U.S. offer of participation in America's post-Apollo space program. It is scheduled to be ready about 1980.

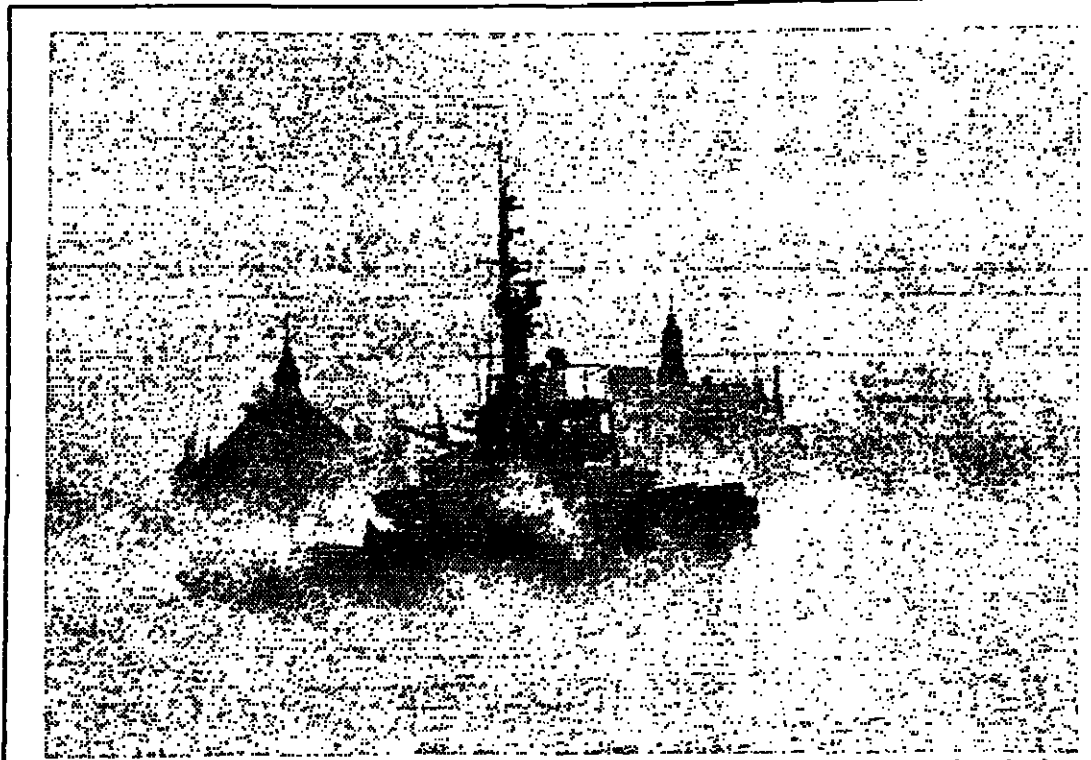
Years of training were required for both Apollo and Skylab astronauts, and essentially these same people will fly the space shuttle to and from earth on a routine schedule.

But the shuttle and its space laboratory are being designed for nonastronauts.

"The space agency does not keep an official priority list of American women scientists slated to use the space laboratory, but officials here and in Washington said the Huntsville crew obviously has been picked to be first because they are already in training."

All four NASA trainees think women can play an active role in space programs, a belief supported by James Fletcher, administrator of NASA. They all insisted that women can perform any space task, even piloting the shuttle orbiter.

The European space laboratory is a module that will fit inside the cargo bay of the space shut-



COLD AT LAST—A Helsinki tugboat works hard to keep warm in freezing temperatures as winter finally came to Finland after an unusually long and rainy fall.

A Fourfold Increase

France Revalues Its Gold to Market Price

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have, bankers are quick to note one important effect on the marketplace—the appearance of a new official floor price for the metal of around \$170 an ounce.

The U.S. government earlier this week sold about 750,000 ounces of gold from its stockpile at an average price of \$165.68 an ounce—a level many analysts see as the "unofficial" but accepted floor. The fact that France chose to value its gold at close to that price was seen as more than coincidence.

The French government has promised that the increase in the value of its reserves will not have any inflationary impact on the nation's economy, as the 55.4-billion-franc increase in the gold's price will be completely neutralized.

Including foreign-currency holdings, France's total reserves now stand at 93 billion francs, up from 36.8 billion francs previously. Valuing its dollar holdings at 4.40 francs a dollar, instead of 4.60 as before, meant a slight decline in its foreign-currency total.

In giving details of the changes to the Finance Committee of the National Assembly, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade estimated that France's balance-of-trade deficit last year was around 19 billion francs, instead of the

22 billion francs initially expected. The overall balance-of-payments deficit was put at 30 billion francs, down from 35 billion francs estimated earlier.

This year's trade deficit was

projected at about 10 billion francs.

The Finance Ministry noted that parliament will be asked to ratify today's decision at the next session.



VISITING TIME—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai shook hands with Dom Mintoff as the Maltese Prime Minister visited him in a Peking hospital on Tuesday.

1.7 Million Jog Along Streets Of Peking in Exercise Project

PEKING, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Early in the morning and late at night, the sound of pounding feet and heavy breathing echoes along Peking's streets and lanes as the city's winter running program goes into its second month.

According to a report by the Chinese news agency, about 1.7 million of the Chinese capital's 7 million citizens are taking part in the program this winter—more than twice as many as last year.

The idea is for schools, factories and other work units to form groups of 30 runners, and for each group to cover a distance of 1,600 miles during two months of daily running.

The distance, according to Hsinhua, "symbolizes the route which Chairman Mao and the Communist Party Central Committee traveled from Yenan (Mao's wartime base in northern Shensi Province) to Peking during the liberation war period (1946-49)."

"Early to bed, early to rise" is the rule in modern China, and the most popular times for the winter running appear to be early morning, when traffic is thin and the air is clear, and after work.

Last year, about 700,000 residents, mainly students, took part in a similar plan which called for groups of 150 runners to cover 7,800 miles—symbolizing the epic "Long March" of the Communist forces under Mr. Mao's leadership from southeastern Kiangsi Province to their new base in Yenan in 1934-35.

Some of the runners use the program as training for the annual round-the-city race, held during the Chinese New Year celebrations, when up to 2,000 competitors race six miles around the walls of the Forbidden City.

It is difficult to imagine over a fourth of the population of any large Western city taking part in a running program, let alone in the searing cold of a north China winter.

But the Chinese Communists have always encouraged physical fitness, and spurred on by Chairman Mao's call to "promote physical culture, build up people's health," steadily increasing numbers of people, especially children, are taking part in all kinds of sporting activities.

One traditional Chinese sport which has been gaining in popularity recently is Tai-Chi-Chuan, or shadow-boxing, a series of exercises requiring poise and agility as well as a calm frame of mind.

In Peking and in almost all other Chinese cities, parks and quiet side streets are regularly occupied by groups and individuals silently going through their exercises in the misty stillness of the early morning.

Another form of exercise taken regularly by about 2 million per-

sons in Peking and hundreds of millions of persons in other parts of the country is cycling.

The bicycle is the only form of private transport in Communist China, and in rural China it is quite common to see a whole family perched on a single bicycle, with father pedaling, mother riding sidesaddle on the carrier at the back and children perched on the crossbar, the handlebars, or wrapped up in bundles on their parents' backs.

Coastal Plain, Highway Contested

Saigon Units Battle to Halt North Vietnamese Thrust

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ly, then threaten the Mekong River convey route.

Insurgents fired 10 Chinese-built 107-mm rockets into Phnom Penh, military police reported. No damage or casualties were reported.

Insurgents have fired about 120 rockets and artillery shells into the Pochentong area, three miles from the western edge of the capital, but the attacks have caused only light damage and casualties.

In South Vietnam, reports from the town of Bong Son, which was once defended by American forces, said that field officers estimated that 50 North Vietnamese troops were killed in the latest

fighting. There was no immediate report on South Vietnamese losses.

A Saigon military spokesman claimed that 500 North Vietnamese troops had been killed since government forces launched an operation Jan. 1 that retook two strategic hilltop positions about six miles west of Bong Son. The positions control access routes to the coastal plain and to strategic north-south Highway 1. Informant sources in Saigon said today that part of the U.S. Marine Corps contingent in Okinawa had been on alert since Monday, presumably because of mounting tension in South Vietnam and Cambodia. U.S. military authorities refused to comment.

Danish Government Crisis Continues

Liberals Gain but Fall Short of Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

20 to 13 seats. Both parties had supported Mr. Hartling.

Another loser was the Progress party, led by Mogens Glistrup, a lawyer, whose supporters captured 28 seats in the last election with a program urging the abolition of income tax. Mr. Glistrup, a millionaire who paid no income taxes and was charged last year with tax evasion and fraud, saw his support slip with a loss of three seats.

The election issue centered on the economy. Mr. Hartling insisted his economic program would help curb a wage and price spiral that produced a 15.5-percent rise in consumer prices last year and an unemployment rate of 5 per cent of the work force.

The Social Democrats and the trade unions, which have called strikes only on rare occasions here, opposed the proposal inter-

ference in normal collective bargaining. They have threatened widespread disruption if Mr. Hartling manages to push through the freeze with the aid of other parties.

Mr. Hartling's strategy for the future remains in doubt. He could attempt to continue indefinitely by watering down his economic package in hope of winning approval. If he goes down to parliamentary defeat, he could then step aside and turn over the government to the Social Democrats, led by former Premier Anker Jorgensen.

Mr. Jorgensen demanded to-night that Mr. Hartling resign and allow the Social Democrats to assume power. He said that with the completion of the new parliament it would be impossible for the Premier to win consent for his economic program. On the basis of the near-final returns, the new parliament would consist of 73 Socialist members,

including the Social Democrats and non-Communists, with 11 non-Socialists holding 78 seats. Mr. Glistrup's anti-tax party holds 25 and there are 4 independent seats.

The possibility of cooperation between the Liberals and the Social Democrats appeared slim because the voters left their message to the major parties unclear. They increased their votes to the Social Democrats, who are against the freeze, but they also gave more votes to the Liberals who are proposing it.

Part of the success of the Liberals arises from the popularity of Mr. Hartling, who became Premier after the last election in December, 1973, because he lost fewer seats than the other major groups. In the election, the voters demonstrate their disillusion with established politicians by voting for five per cent political parties, bringing the total in parliament to 19.

Volume 18 Is Issued

Soviet Encyclopedia Shows Nixon Is Still Held in Esteem

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The latest volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, that sometimes cloudy mirror of history, makes it clear that Richard Nixon is still held in higher official esteem here than such Soviet notables as Nikita Khrushchev, Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Rudolf Nureyev.

Like the corresponding volume of the encyclopedia's earlier edition, published in 1954, the new work has an ideological tinge. But the political hues have been softened or, in some instances, erased to produce a generally objective and serious reference work similar in tone to the previous 17 volumes of the projected new 30-volume edition.

While some prominent Russians are omitted, the new edition covers previously untouched subjects and is far less critical of life in the non-Communist West than was the edition of two decades ago.

Volume 18 of the encyclopedia, published this week, treats Mr. Nixon as if he had a rather unsensational career for a president.

'Political Circumstances'

The end of the Nixon entry simply says that on Aug. 9, 1974, the president, "by force of internal political circumstances related to the so-called Watergate case, resigned." A cross-reference sends readers to an entry on "Watergate" to be included later on in the alphabet.

The Nixon entry does not mention the former president's fervent anti-Communism as he rose to political power. Rather, Mr. Nixon is given credit for helping achieve "a positive turn" in the direction of Soviet-American relations.

The latest volume, with 632 pages alphabetically covering parts of N and O, indicates that unmentionables still include Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet party chief who was ousted in 1964 by the present leaders; Mr. Solzhenitsyn, one of the best-known contemporary Russian writers; and Mr. Nureyev, the ballet dancer who defected to the West.

Notable Omissions

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who won a Nobel Prize for literature in 1970 but was unable to accept it until after he left this country last year, is not listed among the Soviet Nobel laureates. Although Mr. Khrushchev is among the many famous Russians buried in Moscow's Novodevichy Cemetery, the entry listing interred notables leaves him out. Alphabetically, Mr. Nureyev should appear on Page 442, but he is missing.

Curiously, a few Russians who have been officially criticized do appear. Trotsky, who was not mentioned in the previous edition's account of the important party congress in 1923, now is listed as a speaker on the Red Army, which he headed until he was purged by Stalin.

In the 1954 volume, Eugene O'Neill was described as a "decadent" American playwright. In the new one he is listed as a Nobel Prize winner. "The Ice-man Cometh" is no longer described as "a complete degradation." The encyclopedia's entry on op art is objective, refraining from the kind of attacks often

aimed by Soviet critics at no representative art.

The new edition of the encyclopedia is being translated volume by volume into English by McMillan, Inc., in New York.

Saudis to Buy U.S. Jets for \$750 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

cause it is much easier to blow wells than to carry out an invasion," Mr. Sadat was quoted saying by An Anwar, a Ben newspaper which published a second part of an interview with Mr. Sadat gave Bassem Fathy, the newspaper's general manager.

In the first part, published yesterday, Mr. Sadat expressed disappointment with the Soviet Union for failing to replace an lost by Egypt in the October war and to sell Egypt new sophisticated weapons to match U.S. supply to Israel.

Mr. Sadat's comments on a Kissinger's "threat" against producing countries, as it is in Arab countries, was again with an offer by Mr. Sadat, consider a new partial withdrawal by Israel from the occupied Sinai Peninsula.

A proposal for such a withdrawal, in exchange for Egyptian political concessions, is believed to be the main subject of a meeting scheduled this week between Yigal Allon, Israel's Foreign Minister, and Mr. Kissinger in Washington.

Sadat, Shah Confer

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, a President Sadat conferred for more than two hours today.

"We discussed the Middle East situation, bilateral relations at international problems," Egyptian Minister Ismail Fahmy announced.

Mr. Fahmy, Premier Abdel A. Elmagazy and Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Amir-Entekhabi joined the two heads of state the beginning of the meeting.

Mr. Sadat and the Shah talked privately.

The talks were held at the Kubbah Republican Palace, where the Shah is staying during a five-day state visit.

Israel Denial

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Allon denied today that Israel had already agreed to give up the Sinai mountains passes in a second-stage disengagement accord with Egypt.

In an airport news conference before his departure for the United States, Mr. Allon told newsmen that there could be no compromise in Israel's position in the course of negotiations, such as an accord.

"I don't take with me to Washington new suggestions in addition to what I carried with me in December," Mr. Allon said. "When I was in Washington, I left no doubt in the minds of hosts that the passes were included in my proposals. Since then, no further proposals were delivered to Washington, neither orally nor in writing."

"But I'm sure that there must be a direct relationship between the nature of the accord with Egypt may agree to and the distance of Israel's withdrawal lines and places should be negotiated, not in a press conference, not in public statements, but rather in practicing the method of quiet diplomacy," he said.

Russians, Canadians Save 30 on Fiery Shi

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 9 (AP).—A Russian freighter rescued 24 crew members from Greek cargo ship in the Gulf of St. Lawrence yesterday after it broke out in the engine room. Helicopter of the Canadian arm forces took the captain and 11 remaining crewmen off the deck.

The abandoned ship, the Atavours, was still burning when it was left to drift in the Gulf two tugs were dispatched to it area. There were no reports of injuries.

Early Elections May Be Planned By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is planning to go to the polls a year earlier than scheduled, according to a source in her ruling Congress party.

Mrs. Gandhi has told her party "to gear up its election machinery," the source said.

Elections are due in February-March of 1977 when the present Parliament's five-year term ends.

Political observers said that the Prime Minister is awaiting the results of the winter crop; if the harvest is good she will dissolve the present Parliament in March and call elections for May or June.

Heavy rainfall in the first week of January—vital for the winter crop—has raised hopes for a plentiful harvest. At the same time prices of several basic consumer commodities, including food grains, sugar and cloth, have fallen due to recent official measures to curb inflation.

School in Boston Shut After Fight

BOSTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Newly integrated Hyde Park High School was closed today after fights broke out in hallways after the start of classes.

Police said that 14 pupils, most of them black, were arrested. The majority of the 14 were charged with disorderly conduct.

A meeting was scheduled later for the day by school officials to review the developments, including possible closure tomorrow to permit a three-day cooling-off period.

There are about 400 whites and 400 blacks at Hyde Park, which has been the scene of racial disturbances since school integration efforts were started last fall in Boston schools.

SEAT Layoffs Stir Clash in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Police, reinforced by anti-riot squads, clashed in this city's main plaza today with more than 4,000 demonstrators protesting the SEAT automobile firm's laying off yesterday of 21,000 of the 26,000 employees at its plant here.

The company, Spain's biggest producer of vehicles, said last, in addition to the one-week layoffs, 296 persons had been fired in a crackdown prompted by a wildcat strike over back-wage demands.

No one was reported arrested in today's clash.

هكذا من الأصل

Praises Sirica for Decision

Mrs. Dean Hails Release of Nixon Ex-Aides

By Jerry Belcher

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 9.—Maureen Dean appeared self-satisfied yesterday after hearing at her husband's release from prison but her voice and expression were charged with emotion. "I'm so excited," she said, "I can't wait to start living again." She said that she hoped that her husband would join her some day.

Mrs. Dean said that both she and her husband were surprised by Judge John Sirica's action yesterday ordering his release, along with those of two other former aides, Jeb Stuart Magruder and Herbert Kalmbach.

Her mood and tone were perceptibly brighter than last September when Dean was sent to prison after pleading guilty to conspiracy to obstruct justice. When she called on President Ford to show the same compassion for her husband that he had shown for Richard Nixon when he pardoned the former president, Mrs. Dean did not mention the name of Judge Sirica. "I think the judge really did the right thing," she said.

And she did mention Mr. Nixon. "I have no bitterness toward him," she said, then added firmly: "I would like for him to speak the truth."

She had a few words about her



Maureen Dean

husband: "He was absolutely thrilled. In view of all the help my husband gave—telling the truth—I think he deserved to be released."

Mrs. Dean, 29, whose face became familiar to millions during the televised Senate Watergate hearings, spoke briefly to reporters outside the front door of the \$110,000 home she and her husband bought in May. She was

at first hesitant about talking to newsmen but later agreed to an interview.

"It is," she said, "a wonderful way to start the new year."

A reporter asked if she was in any way bitter about the Watergate affair. "Not now," she replied, "I'm just happy, really happy."

She said that she was pleased that Magruder and Kalmbach also had been freed. "I think everyone has been sufficiently punished," she said.

© Los Angeles Times

Partly for Magruder
BETHESDA, Md., Jan. 9 (UPI).—Accompanied by his wife and children, Magruder came home from prison last night to a house and yard festooned with a welcome-back sign and decorations by friends and neighbors.

His wife, Gail, and their four children had driven to Fort Holabird, near Baltimore, to pick up Magruder after his surprise release from prison.

A brightly lit Christmas tree still decorated the big picture window in the Magruder home in this Washington suburb.

Magruder, wearing a sport coat and a red shirt open at the neck, told reporters, "I'm glad to be back with my family."

"I was very surprised, obviously," Magruder said. "I was very pleased with Judge Sirica's order."

A reporter asked whether Magruder expected other Watergate defendants to receive similar treatment.

"I have no comment on any subject other than our freedom today. I'm just pleased to be free."

Two Still Jailed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The decision by Judge Sirica left only two men convicted of Watergate crimes still in jail. They are:

Charles Colson, former special counsel to Mr. Nixon, who pleaded guilty to a charge of obstructing justice in connection with the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist. He is serving a sentence of one to three years at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.

Edward Morgan, a former White House deputy counsel, who was convicted of conspiracy in connection with the illegal backdating of Mr. Nixon's tax records. On Monday, he began serving a four-month sentence at a federal detention facility in Lompoc, Calif.

Nixon Spends Quiet Day on 62d Birthday

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon quietly observed his 62d birthday today at his secluded ocean-side estate.

His four-member staff and Rabbi Baruch Korff, trustee of the President Nixon Justice Fund, chipped in to buy flowers for the birthday. But there was no special celebration of Mr. Nixon's first birthday since leaving the White House in August. The day was being spent quietly with his wife, the rabbi said.

The White House said that President Ford called Mr. Nixon just before noon. "He spoke for a few minutes with the former president... and wished him a happy birthday," the announcement said without elaboration.

Rabbi Korff, who is among Mr. Nixon's staunchest supporters and has met frequently with him during the last two days, said that the former president was pleased to learn that Federal Judge John Sirica had freed from prison yesterday John Dean 3d, Herbert Kalmbach and Jeb Stuart Magruder.

"The president said, 'That is very good to ease the burden of these men,'" the rabbi said.

Asked if Mr. Nixon felt any guilt due to association with his top aides, Rabbi Korff said, "President Nixon said, 'I made errors in judgment. I was too yielding. Perhaps at times too compassionate.'"

Rabbi Korff added that, "If you look at his presidency as a whole, he's in a league with the great."

Judge Defends Light Term For Agnew as in U.S. Interest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The judge who spared former U.S. Vice-President Spiro Agnew a prison sentence said yesterday that he would do the same thing again in the same circumstances.

"I have been wrong before and, if I live long enough, I will be wrong again," U.S. District Judge Walter Hoffman said. "But it was a decision made from the heart in the best interests of this nation."

Pressed to elaborate, Judge Hoffman said, "The interests of the nation when you've got a situation like that is to have one man out and another man in."

The Norfolk, Va., federal judge fined Agnew \$10,000 and sentenced him to three years' probation Oct. 10, 1973, after Agnew resigned from office and pleaded no-contest to a felony charge of federal income tax evasion.

Federal Judicial Center. Judge Hoffman talked with newsmen at a luncheon in connection with his new duties at the Federal Judicial Center, of which he recently became director.



FIRST WOMAN—Ella Grasso sworn in as Connecticut's first woman governor by State Chief Justice Charles House. In middle is Lt. Gov. Robert Killian.

With Only a Few Exceptions

Simplicity Rules at Inaugurations in U.S.

By Paul Delaney

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, Jan. 9 (NYT).—In a carnival atmosphere, Virgin Islanders danced in the streets in homemade costumes, heard speeches and watched parades this week following the swearing in Monday of the island's second elected governor, Cyril King.

Mr. King, a Democrat, succeeded Melvin Evans, a Republican. The inaugural celebration on each of the three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, continued through yesterday. The Virgin Islands are a territory of the United States.

The inauguration cost the taxpayers \$65,000, and contrasted sharply with other gubernatorial inaugurations in the United States during the last week.

Citing the recession, many governors scaled down traditional festivities, particularly those paid for out of the public treasury. Others financed their celebrations with private money.

Some governors dropped inaugural festivities. Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California was one who did so.

"An inaugural ball wasn't in keeping with his way of thinking and his style, especially in this kind of economy," David Jensen, Gov. Brown's press secretary, said.

The cost of inaugural activities borne by the public this year ranged from nothing in some states to \$15,000 in Iowa. Most states held at least one inaugural ball and in some cases several of them. Tickets ranged from \$2 in Colorado to \$1,000 a couple for a ball at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

In some states, proceeds from inaugural festivities were to be used to pay off campaign expenses incurred by the governor. Arkansas, Texas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Tennessee and New York were among such states.

Several states considered the election of their governors somewhat special that necessitated celebrating. Arizona elected its first Mexican-American governor, Raul Castro, while Hawaiians voted in the first Japanese-American, George Ariyoshi. South Carolina Republicans were so jubilant over their first governor in 100 years, James Edwards, that they billed the ball as the "black-tie event of the year" and invited former President Richard Nixon.

Several governors said they had changed the tone of their inaugurations.

Senate Studying Close N.H. Race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—A Senate Rules subcommittee was to hold a public hearing today before deciding whether to assume jurisdiction in the hotly contested New Hampshire Senate race.

At a 90-minute closed-door meeting Tuesday, the committee agreed not to examine 10 cartons of disputed ballots from the election until after hearing testimony from New Hampshire officials.

Republican Louis Wyman, who has been certified as the two-vote winner of the race by New Hampshire officials, will ask to be seated as the state's senator next week when the 94th Congress convenes. His opponent, Democrat John Durkin, petitioned the Senate to take jurisdiction in the case and review 400 disputed ballots that he said would give him the election.

Gov. Robert Straub of Oregon served the state's apple and prune juice in his office instead of holding a traditional ball.

'Tough' New Ford Program, To Jolt Economy, Is Indicated

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—President Ford will announce within the next two weeks a new economic program considerably different from the conservative, hands-off policies he offered to the nation three months ago, the White House indicated yesterday.

Following a meeting between the President and the Cabinet, Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, said that the President's new program would be detailed in the President's State of the Union message.

Mr. Nessen quoted the President as telling the Cabinet: "Ours is a good program. It is tough. It is fully defensible. It will give us the restoration of confidence that is essential for recovery."

Replying to a question at the regular White House news briefing, Mr. Nessen said that the new program would be substantially different from the measures Mr. Ford instituted in October following the domestic "summit conference" on the economy.

At that time, calling inflation the nation's No. 1 problem, the President proposed to curb it with stringent efforts to hold down federal spending. While he conceded that unemployment was also a problem, he did not propose any broad measures to halt the decline in the nation's economic activity.

Last month, Mr. Ford said that he did not intend to make any "180-degree turn" in economic policy by adopting stimulative measures.

Reminded of that statement, Mr. Nessen said at yesterday's briefing: "Well, it could be 179 degrees."

Judging by what administration officials have been saying privately, the President's new policies are likely to contrast sharply with his current approach to dealing with the nation's economic ills.

They have reported that Mr. Ford will abandon efforts to hold down the federal budget deficit and will seek to stimulate the economy through a tax cut.

It has been reported also that the President has given up hopes that Americans will conserve fuel voluntarily. Instead, officials have said, he will propose a duty on imported crude oil and a parallel tax on domestic crude production, along with other measures to reduce consumption.

In recent weeks, administration spokesmen have been saying that the economic downturn arrived more quickly and is steeper than anticipated.

Briefing the Cabinet yesterday, Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that the economy was "bad," Mr. Nessen reported. Mr. Greenspan told

the cabinet officers that prospects for an early turn for the better in the economy were clearly not here yet.

Mr. Greenspan did predict that the economy would "bottom out"—that is, reach the end of its decline—sometime in the spring or summer. But he added that the economy would remain "flat for a while."

Asked whether the President may announce his program in advance of the State of the Union message—and before Democrats in Congress offer their own proposals—Mr. Nessen replied only that the new policies would be on the desks of Congress within a week of their return.

He said that no date had been set for the State of the Union message. Last month, several administration officials indicated that it might be delivered Jan. 20. Mr. Nessen did not rule out the possibility that it might be earlier.

White N.Y. Man Wins Bias Case At Harlem School

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The New York State Division of Human Rights has overturned the appointment of a Puerto Rican woman as principal of an East Harlem public school and ordered her replaced by a non-Puerto Rican man who had contended that he was better qualified for the job.

Commissioner Jack Sable, in a decision that may prompt many similar complaints before his division, ruled that Samuel Peyer, a white New Yorker, had been "discriminated against because of his national origin."

Elisa Lurie, a native of Puerto Rico, was chosen over him as acting principal of Public School 171 by the predominantly Puerto Rican community school board of District 4.

The order, which refers to Mr. Peyer as "American born," does not explain the implied distinction between him and Mrs. Lurie's "Hispanic national origin." Under the law, native Puerto Ricans are viewed as being as American-born as natives of the mainland.

The ruling was dated Dec. 30. Roberto Rodriguez, chairman of the community school board in the district, which is 99-percent black and Puerto Rican, called the ruling "ridiculous."

Sultan of Oman in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Sultan of Oman arrived here today for a three-day private visit and meeting with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Official at Justice Dept. Tells Of Asking CIA to Probe 9,000

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP).—The names of about 9,000 Americans were submitted by the Justice Department to the Central Intelligence Agency for an investigation of the possibility of foreign involvement in disorders and demonstrations in the United States in 1970, according to a Justice Department official.

The CIA's foreign-intelligence capabilities also used to investigate possible riot conspiracies and other potential crimes connected with civil disturbances at the start of former President Richard Nixon's administration, the official said yesterday.

Submission of the 9,000-name list to the CIA was confirmed yesterday by James Devine, who helped compile it as head of the once-secret Interagency Domestic Intelligence Unit at the Justice Department.

Recent press accounts of CIA domestic activity have spoken of a "massive, illegal, domestic intelligence operation" by the agency, an activity said to involve the maintenance of files on about 10,000 American citizens.

Mr. Devine said he developed the computerized tape list of about 9,000 Americans from Justice Department files and on two occasions discussed it with Richard Ober, then a CIA specialist on subversive and terrorist organizations.

Virtually all other interagency contacts on the list of names were conducted by Mr. Devine with officials of the FBI's Internal Security Division.

Under an operational code and

GOP Congressman Elected in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 9 (AP).—Henson Moore has defeated his Democratic opponent in a court-ordered runoff election to become the first Republican to represent Louisiana's 6th Congressional District since Reconstruction.

Mr. Moore scored an apparent 44-vote victory two months ago but it was found that a malfunctioning voting machine cost Democrat Jeff Lacaze an undetermined number of votes.

Final, unofficial returns from Tuesday's balloting showed Mr. Moore with 74,804 votes to 63,361 for Mr. Lacaze. In the first election Nov. 5, Mr. Moore had 60,969 and Mr. Lacaze 69,825.

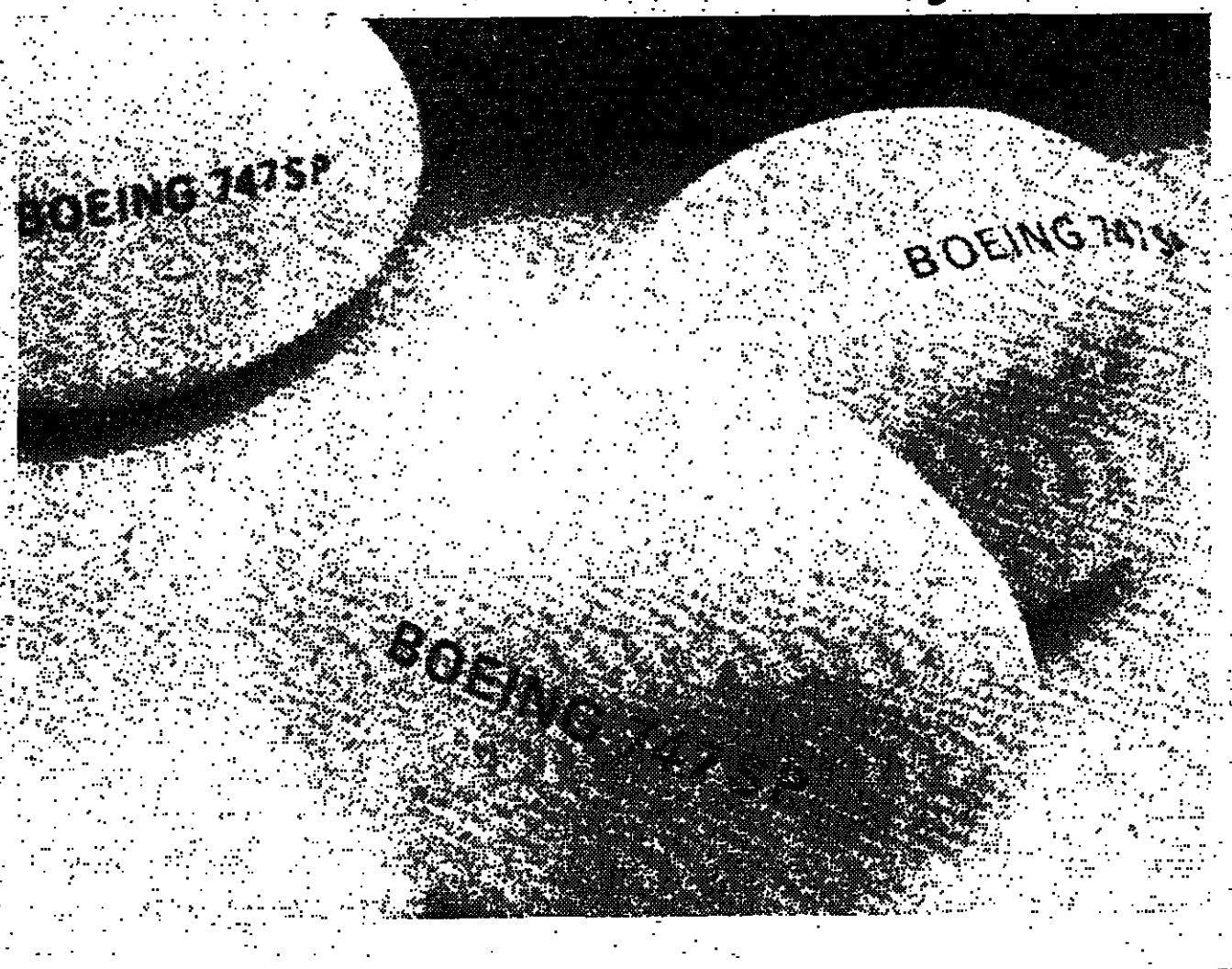
Wallace Picks Black For Alabama Cabinet

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 9 (AP).—Gov. George Wallace today announced the appointment of the first black cabinet member in Alabama since the Reconstruction.

Gov. Wallace said Jesse Lewis, 48, publisher of a Birmingham weekly newspaper, will take office Jan. 21 as the governor's coordinator for highway and traffic safety. The job pays about \$22,000 a year.

The 'Homa', symbol of Iran Air, is a symbol of Iran Air.

The 'Homa's' new babies are Jumbos.



3 of the latest 747SP Jumbo Jets join the Iran Air fleet in 1976.

The 'Homa', symbol of Iran Air, can be found on the tailplanes of the whole Iran Air Boeing fleet, including our three new Boeing 747SPs. Faster, smoother and real high-fliers, they join the regular 'Homa' fleet in 1976, to service our transcontinental and domestic routes. Catch the 'Homa' and

good fortune flies with you. For further details about our current flights servicing 25 important destinations and a flourishing domestic network contact your travel agent.

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Indochina Again

One of the first uncomfortable decisions likely to be thrust before the new 94th Congress will be the extent of U.S. responsibility for shoring up the hard-pressed military forces of allied governments in Indochina. President Thieu's regime in South Vietnam has suffered a psychological reversal in the loss of a remote provincial capital to the North Vietnamese, and continuing combat in Cambodia is leading Pentagon experts to fear that government forces there will run out of American-supplied ammunition by April without a new interim military aid appropriation.

In a year of staggering economic choices and severely competing demands on the taxpayers' dollars, no one can imagine that the administration will have an easy time convincing Congress that seemingly open-ended commitments to shaky Southeast

Asian governments deserve high priority. Direct combat involvement by U.S. units is, of course, formally ruled out by repeated congressional votes, but a far better case than has been made so far will have to be presented even to justify higher levels of military spending in Indochina.

Most helpful to the administration's expected request for additional aid funds would be an effort by Secretary of State Kissinger to take the Congress into his confidence about the long-term prospects—if any—for political settlements in Indochina, settlements which were supposed to have taken hold years ago. Like it or not, the administration needs cooperation from a restive Congress; detailed explanations would have a better chance than standard appeals to past priorities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Gold Flop

The great gold rush of 1975 has turned out to be, so far, a classic non-event. After all the preparations, all the advertising, and all the concern of U.S. government officials about what would happen when it became legal again for Americans to own gold, almost nothing happened. The lines to buy gold did not develop, the television crews had difficulty finding purchasers to take pictures of, the price did not go up, and the Treasury could not sell as much of the stuff as it wanted to.

It is, of course, better this way. A real gold rush could have caused substantial problems. As it is, the lack of public interest in acquiring gold demonstrates a degree of sophistication unanticipated by the speculators and unintelligible to the gold bugs. Above all, it should dissipate the fears of

those, both in and out of the government, who had serious doubts about the wisdom of the administration's decision to try to put the finishing touches on a 40-year-old program to demonetize gold. Indeed, the events of the last 10 days ought to strengthen the government's hand in international negotiations over the future status of gold.

Gold, after all, is a metal like silver, tin, copper and lead. It ought to be treated like one in the international and national monetary scenes and allowed to find its price level on the basis of supply and demand. The flop of this year's gold rush is a strong indication that this concept of the proper role for gold is well on its way to general public acceptance, at least in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

River of Money

The Federal Campaign Reform Law that went into effect last week opens a new era in the nation's politics. For the first time, the public will take the chief responsibility out of private hands for financing presidential elections, primaries and national party conventions.

That is as it should be because electing the highest public official is pre-eminently the public's business. A candidate for the presidency should not have to satisfy the private criteria of special economic interests or of wealthy individuals before he can present his case to the nation. The law does retain a role for comparatively modest contributors, who provide the initial financing that triggers the public mechanism. This excellent provision should serve to screen out most crank candidates, without raising too high an obstacle for any individual of genuine appeal.

Each day's news brings fresh confirmation of the importance of a thorough reform of political finance, a reform in which this new law is a useful beginning. Thus, Ashland Oil, Inc., responding to a second round of charges by the Watergate special prosecutor, acknowledged that it illegally gave an additional \$170,000 in corporate funds to prominent politicians between 1970 and 1972. The company had earlier admitted giving \$100,000 to the 1972 Nixon campaign.

Democrats, who have naturally taken partisan satisfaction from the Watergate scandals, are shown in a bad light themselves in the latest disclosures. Robert Strauss took \$50,000 in cash from Ashland

for the Democratic National Committee. The company funneled another \$100,000 to the unsuccessful presidential bid of Rep. Wilbur Mills. Although all the Democrats involved profess to have no knowledge that these were corporate funds forbidden by law, their explanations are none too convincing.

In a similar case, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. has acknowledged illegal corporate contributions to political campaigns. The firm for many years maintained a secret fund from which political donations were made. Those donations were entered on the books as "insurance premiums" for insurance that did not exist and "fees for foreign legal services" that had never been rendered. There is good reason to believe that Minnesota Mining and Ashland Oil are not the only major corporations that maintained secret funds in violation of the law.

If the nation's politics are to be lifted out of this demi-monde, these subterranean rivers of cash have to be dried up and political finance brought wholly above ground. It is imperative that the new law not only succeed in the next presidential campaign but also that the principle of matching small private contributions with public funds be extended to House and Senate races.

In this connection, the nominees to the Federal Election Commission established by the new law must be men of recognized attainments and integrity. The quality of the original commissioners will go far in determining the success of the law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Evolution in Cuba?

Fidel Castro's tentative approaches to the Latin American hinterland have Moscow's blessing and are rated as both politically opportune and economically unavoidable. Cuba sees the most promising points of contact as the left-oriented Latin American countries, such as Peru and Panama.

Foreign policy in Havana appears to be aiming at a nationalistic front in Latin America, oriented on petroleum and other raw materials, and many observers see signs that this front is already coming into existence along a line from Cuba through Caracas and Bogota to Lima, forming a counterweight to the rightist governments in Latin America. But there is considerable doubt whether closer ties between Havana and the Latin American continent will bring liberalizing influences into action in Castro's kingdom, as some optimists seem to hope.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The U.S. and Gold

So far, the response of American investors to their new freedom to buy and sell gold has been distinctly cautious. At this week's auction, less than half the two million ounces of gold offered by the U.S. Treasury was bid for, and most of the serious bids came from Europeans. Trading in gold futures in the various U.S. exchanges has got off to a slow start. Some investors have evidently taken to heart the warnings issued over the past few weeks by a number of banks and brokerage houses, drawing attention to the disadvantages of gold as an investment and to the volatility of the price.

Nevertheless, it would be quite wrong to infer from the U.S. experience of the past few days that speculative interest in gold is certain to subside. The underlying factors which have pushed the price up to its present level have not disappeared. Although the gold price in London has fallen back in erratic trading over the past few days, there is no sign that the market is about to collapse.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

'Seventy-Five Years Ago

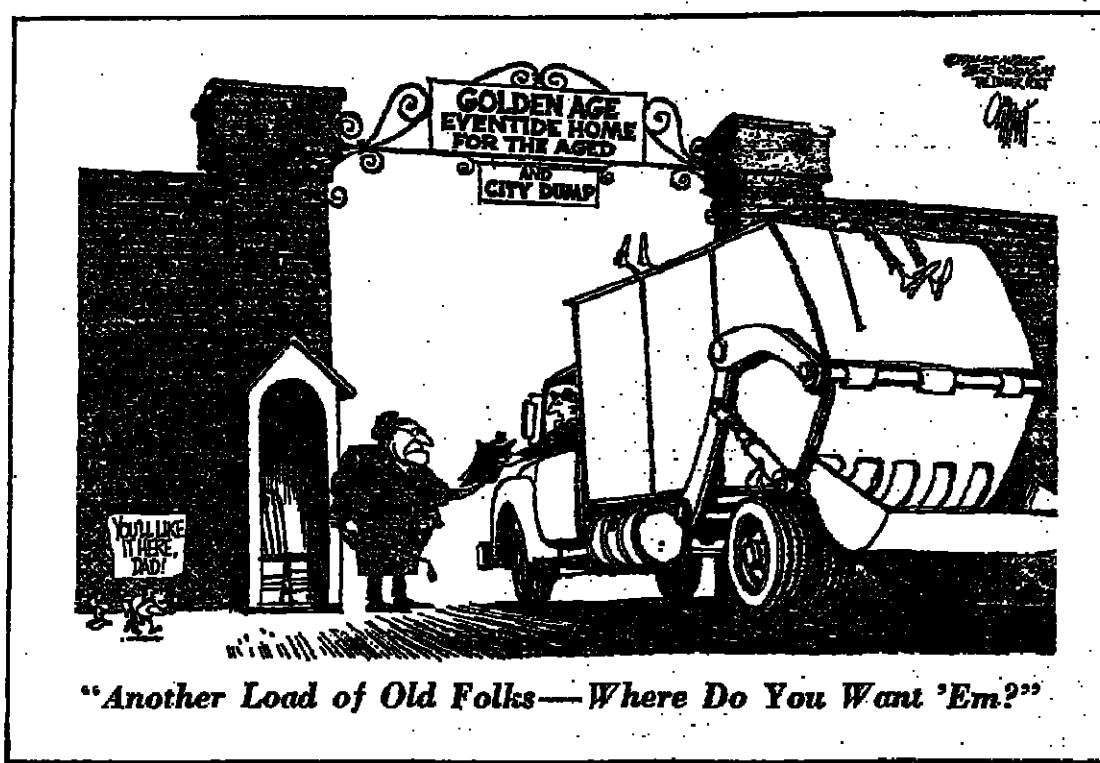
January 10, 1899

PARIS—The following letter first appeared in the columns of the Herald on Dec. 24, 1899, and because there has been such a tremendous response to the question, our columns will continue to be open to our readers. "Dear Sir: I am anxious to find out the way to figure the temperature from centigrade to Fahrenheit and vice versa. In other words, I want to know whenever I see the temperature designated on a centigrade thermometer, how to find out what it would be on Fahrenheit's thermometer. OLD PHILADELPHIA LADY."

Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1925

PARIS—Numerous snakes, all of them dangerous, were a feature of one of the variety attractions in the current program of the Cirque de Paris; but at Thursday's matinee they failed to appear. On arriving at the circus, the snake charmer was dismayed to find that 100 of the reptiles kept in a trough had disappeared and no trace of them could be found. The loss was immediately reported to the police and further investigation has since shown that the snakes were not lost or misplaced but stolen, and the theft had to be a deliberate one.



The Future of Religion

By Franz Cardinal König

NEW YORK—There are times in which the present is taken as a matter of course, times in which the present seems a safe and secure shelter from which no one feels prompted to question the future. This is not merely the case during times of outward security, when life runs calmly and smoothly. Even during periods of extreme oppression, great misery and dreadful atrocities people accepted their fate as something inescapable, as a trial or punishment imposed by God.

The future seemed as undivinely dependent on God's decree as was the present. People living in such times would consider it absurd to do much worrying about future possibilities. One might go so far as to say that at times of great material, political and personal insecurity people were far too busy trying to survive and mastering the present to do much speculating on the future.

Today things seem to be different. The future is everywhere under discussion. We have even seen the advent of a new science, futurology, specifically occupying itself with problems of what is to come. The reasons for this development may be varied. In Western Europe and the United States it may well derive from a feeling with the present, from a feeling of malaise spreading in a society of plenty, perhaps also from our bad conscience in the midst of all this prosperity.

Responsibility

According to Goethe, nothing is so difficult to bear as is an uninterrupted sequence of fine and lovely days. A further element in this process is certainly our feeling of responsibility—our responsibility not only for the present, but also for the future. For this future is, at least to some extent, determined by our present actions and planning. Science has given us the means of using certain components of the present for deducing tendencies of future development. We are all familiar with the techniques of extrapolation and projection as applied during political elections. Whereas formerly one used to have to wait many hours and even days before receiving the results of an election, mathematicians are today able, very shortly after the closing of the polling stations, by projecting the relative figures of a few selected voting precincts, not only to indicate the general election trend, but even the probable end results in terms of parliamentary seats.

What is feasible in elections should also prove feasible elsewhere. The future is not everywhere or in every case a book with seven seals; it can, according to experts, be forecast. It is calculable, it may be planned and thus also implemented.

But anxiety about the future is simultaneously on the increase and preoccupies ever more people. The faith in material progress, as hitherto unreservedly propagated by science and technology, has grown problematical, so that at present many have come to look upon the future with deepening concern. It is not only the faith in progress which is at stake, but the very future of mankind which seems threatened.

Trends

In a somewhat different manner, the intellectual development and future behavior of man are subjects of interest also to the sociologists, the philosophers and the historians. The various branches of the so-called humanities have one thing in common: They all base their studies on *rebus sic stantibus* and on recognizable trends. That is, they begin with things as they are and assume that present tendencies permit conclusions as to the future behavior of people.

Now while the starting point *rebus sic stantibus*, or presently recognizable trends, form the only realistic basis of such study, they at the same time constitute its weakest link. For the most minute change in the intellectual or material climate—scientifically hardly perceptible, and neither predictable nor explainable—can suffice to overthrow all calculation of the future. We have only recently had a small demonstration of this. The very first effects of the oil crisis showed all the various predictions about a new petrochemical age to have been illusory.

This simply means that all human endeavor is beset by risk. Freedom risks its own abuse, thinking risks error, speech risks misunderstanding, faith risks failure, hope risks despair. The risk of life is death. And man is man only by virtue of his assumption of the risks of the future. In thus considering man's future, the course our history will follow, one is bound to give some thought also to the future of religion.

There is first of all the view which holds that religion is a necessary attribute of man, as much a part of him as are his abilities to walk upright, to speak, to think; our capacity for some form of religious feeling, our faculty of faith, directly reflects humanity as such, man being man only by virtue of his religiously and belief.

Others, however, maintain—with less reference to history—that religion is nothing but an abundant symptom of a certain phase of human development, of the so-called pre-scientific phase, and that it is simply an attempt to explain those spheres which science has not yet penetrated or explored.

The view of religion as a decisive quality of human existence finds sufficient support in history. All the great cultures of the past bore a religious imprint. Prehistoric studies show that the very first human assuming and acting on their human development of a religious cast, adhering to simple but distinct religious concepts. Certainly, history has also known periods of religious decline, but these were periods also of cultural decline, or they were periods of transition.

For some years there has been talk of secularization as a working hypothesis to support the view according to which religious belief is only an epiphenomenon of a transient phase of human development, bound slowly to pine away. Society, it is held, is today no longer or, at least, not as much determined by religion as used to be the case in past centuries. Those who hold this view find supporting evidence in a decrease of various religious practices.

Statistics

With statistics one may, however, prove anything and everything—including the contrary. And sociology, it seems, is a perfect solvent. The inroads made by sociology into the sphere of theology have produced but a new variety of the old belief in miracles: the naive belief in the infallibility of questionnaires, of representative surveys and of analyses of cross-sections of public opinion. This encroachment of sociology not inhibited by any awareness of its limitations has thus had deplorable effects.

It is surely wrong to assume that all people had at all times and with equal intensity believed all those tenets which were properly considered to form part of the faith. Religious belief was at all times pervaded also by half and quarter belief, by convictions and doubts, by wishful thinking, superstitions and disbelief. The most honest statement someone can make about his belief is the one found in the Gospels: "Lord, I wish to believe. Help my unbelief."

The ability to believe, the will to believe, is such a fundamental need—and the study of contemporary man bears this out—that it will find expression in one form or another. Those unable to find their way to traditional religious faith will seek an outlet in occultism, clairvoyance, parapsychology or astrology, right down to the various forms of primitive superstition.

We are all familiar with the concept of Christianity-without-religion. The representatives of this peculiar school wanted to try to assure the survival of the substance of Christianity in a period of general religious decay. Now, Christianity is surely not a religion like any other. The unique thing about it is its message of a direct intervention of God in the world and in the history of mankind, of Christ as the Son of God entering human history and continuing to affect it by the operation of the Holy Spirit.

This fundamentally distinguishes Christianity from all other religions. And yet Christianity simultaneously remains a religion with a cult, miracles, apparitions, commandments, standards, sin, guilt and atonement. Viewing Christianity as merely a guide to social revolution is just as wrong as considering it as the means of only a very personal salvation, in the belief that it is possible to practice Christianity as a sort of private concern. Christianity is thus surely more than just any religion, but it is also a religion.

Do we see a future for religion? I wish to repeat that this question is less a matter for scientific argumentation than of faith, faith not only in God, but also in man. As long as we believe in man as a being capable of self-analysis, a being unable ever to stop wondering about his origins, his destination and the purposes of his life, so long must we also believe that he will try by all means to find an answer to these questions. If the church is unable to provide an answer, he will search elsewhere.

The concept of God being dead derives from Nietzsche. It is a notion filled with sorrow, hopelessness and despair. Lately there has no longer been much mention of this "God-is-dead theology." It constituted a desperate attempt to save faith without religion, without God, without a church. But we need to save neither God nor faith. Perhaps our ears, lips and eyes are sealed, and God knows what this purpose. But God also knows that He can touch our ears, so that we might again hear Him; that He can unlock our lips, so that we might again profess Him; and our eyes, so that we might again be able to see Him: see Him in our brothers, who are His brothers; so that we might again be strengthened in our faith, our hope, our charity. This remains valid for the present as well as for the future prospects of religion and especially Christianity.

Franz Cardinal König is Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vienna. These are excerpts, prepared by The New York Times, from a speech at the University of Chicago.

CIA Probe: Rockefeller's Role

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Dirty stories are now making the rounds about how Nelson Rockefeller happened to become chairman of the President's Commission on the Central Intelligence Agency. They are almost certainly false. But they say a good deal about the difficulties Mr. Rockefeller will encounter in making the job of vice-president operational.

The genesis of all the rumors lies in the curious timing of Mr. Rockefeller's appointment to the CIA commission. He himself was only told of the appointment on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 4.

Earlier that day he had indicated that he expected to concentrate entirely on domestic business. Reporters had been informally told by Press Secretary Ronald Nessen that the CIA commission would not contain any administration officials.

But at the last moment, Henry Friendly, a distinguished federal judge from New York, told the White House he could not serve on the commission because of conflicting judicial responsibilities. Erwin Griswold, a former Harvard Law School dean who was slated to have been chairman, felt it might be inappropriate for him to serve so prominently because he was still being questioned by Watergate investigators on his role in the settlement of the NYT anti-trust suit.

In that almost desperate situation, with the stars of the commission pulling back, Mr. Rockefeller was added at the last moment as chairman. But in

the absence of that knowledge, two conspiratorial theories about the last-minute shuffle gained currency.

One theory has to do with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The notion is that Mr. Kissinger is somehow mixed up in the improprieties which the CIA may have committed. The Machiavellians argue that Mr. Kissinger prevailed upon Mr. Ford to appoint his close friend and protector, Vice-President Rockefeller, to head the CIA commission. Their theory is that Mr. Kissinger insisted on having Mr. Rockefeller as head of the commission as a matter of self-protection.

But in fact it was not Mr. Kissinger who suggested Mr. Rockefeller for the CIA commission. The suggestion came from a member of the White House staff, and the secretary of state acquiesced. Moreover, hard as it may be for Nixon-haters to believe, it seems to have been the administration of Lyndon Johnson which initiated the CIA improprieties now in question.

The other theory is that Mr. Ford's White House staff was worried about Nelson Rockefeller. Donald Rumsfeld, the chief of staff, is in particular said to believe that Rockefeller harbors presidential ambitions, and it is asserted that they want to fence him out of domestic responsibilities.

Against that background the theory is that the commission chairmanship was the perfect out. It is supposed that Mr. Rockefeller is now tied down with a thankless and difficult job which keeps him out of domestic affairs for the next three months. In the course of leading the inquiry on an exceedingly touchy subject he is supposedly certain to make political enemies. It may even

be, the theory concludes, that will lock horns with Ronald Reagan, another Republican presidential aspirant said to have been feared by the Ford staff who also been parked on the CIA panel.

The trouble with that theory is that it isn't either Mr. Rockefeller, while voting some time to the CIA, or still keeping his in on the domestic side. He is apparently been charged with the task of finding a new man head the Domestic Council, continues to enjoy good personal relations with President Ford, speaks of him as a "partner."

Pressing Need

But even though these suspicions are demonstrably off the mark, even though they are far too Machiavellian and conspiratorial to fit the style President Ford, they say so.

At the very least it is clear that the Vice-President is a bit of utility baseball infielder, does not have a regular operational role in government. In pinch, when there is a sudden need, to fill a vacuum of some automatically surface. So vice-presidents are constantly being pushed into jobs, as Rockefeller has been on this occasion, which lead nowhere.

Moreover, the experience practically everybody in Washington is that, no matter what rhetoric, vice-presidents do not enter importantly into the work of administration. That is, unfounded supposition invited whenever a vice-president does or is allowed to do anything. It is only by holding fast together against the prevailing winds gossip and suspicion that Vice President Rockefeller and President Ford can work in harmony.

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Virus Linked To Cancer Is Found in U.S.

It Is First To Be Tied To Ailment in Man

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Scientists at the National Cancer Institute have discovered a virus, closely associated with a case of human leukemia, a type of cancer that involves the blood.

The discovery of such a virus is a matter of intense interest to medical scientists. The search for human cancer viruses has been among the most intensely pursued areas of cancer research for more than a decade.

The newly found virus appears to be the distinct cause, but related to, of a leukemia in a young man. Viruses known to cause cancer in one species of monkey and in a gibbon ape—a primate species closely related to man.

The relationship to the gibbon virus is considered particularly interesting because the same type of cancer is involved—a type called acute myelogenous leukemia. It affects adults primarily and is extremely difficult to treat.

New Approaches

In a background statement on the research, the institute said that the new virus's discovery may help scientists to develop new approaches to the detection, diagnosis and treatment of human leukemias.

Spokesmen for the institute, including the leader of the team of scientists directly involved, emphasized that the new research does not suggest that only human cancers are infectious in the common sense of that term.

On the contrary, according to Dr. Robert Gallo, the research team's leader, "all the available evidence shows that cancer does not pass from person to person like an ordinary infectious disease."

Instead, the causes of human cancers are thought to be extraordinarily complex and intimately associated with the basic processes of life itself. Nevertheless, viruses are widely believed to be among those complex factors, along with heredity and environmental influences.

Part of the strong interest in human cancer virus theories rests on the fact that well over 100 different viruses have been proved capable of causing some kind of cancer in some animal species under some circumstances.

Many viruses have been proposed as possible causative factors of some cancers in man but no such case has been proved to date.

Several viruses that seemed to be promising "candidates" for the role of human cancer viruses have proved to be contaminants, animal viruses unrelated to disease in man.

In the case of the new virus, Dr. Gallo said, the evidence is strong that it is not a contaminant. Whether or not it is a causative factor in human leukemia is still unknown.

Indonesia Plans To Ask Japan for Oil Spill Damage

JAKARTA, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Indonesian government will demand that Japan pay damages because of oil spilled by the tanker Shonan Maru, Communications Minister Enli Salim announced today.

The Japanese tanker ran aground Monday five miles south of Singapore, spilling nearly a million gallons of oil in Indonesian waters and polluting island shores in the western part of the port of Singapore.

After meeting with President Suharto, Mr. Salim said, "Indonesia is conducting an investigation of the accident and will take measures to insure safety of navigation in the strait."

The minister said that Singapore could join with Indonesia in making a damage claim.

Mr. Salim did not mention the amount of compensation to be sought from Japan. He said, "The accident proved our view that it is necessary for littoral countries to take an active part in promoting navigational safety in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore."

Gold Mine Opens After Riot, Strike

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 9 (AP)—Work resumed at the Vaal Reef gold mining complex today following four days of riots and strikes by black Africans.

Violence broke out earlier this week among the Basuto miners over a Lesotho government ruling that 60 per cent of their earnings would be banked for them in Lesotho until they returned home when their work contracts expired.

Anglo-American Corp., which administers Vaal Reef, said that so far 6,000 Basuto miners out of the total black labor force of 21,500 have been repatriated to their homes in independent Lesotho.

Whitlam in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today opened talks with Yugoslav leaders on improving bilateral relations shortly after arriving from Rome on an 11-million European tour.



Richard Tucker singing an aria from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" during a 1970 television program.

Richard Tucker, Dead at 61, Lauded as a Singer and a Man

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Colleagues of Richard Tucker, the Metropolitan Opera tenor who died yesterday, today praised him as one of the great performers in the history of the opera.

Schuyler Chapin, the general manager of the Met, appeared on the stage of the opera house here to announce that Mr. Tucker had died of a heart attack in Kalamazoo, Mich., at the age of 61.

Addressing the Met audience before a performance of "Don Pasquale," Mr. Chapin said: "When the annals of opera history are written, Tucker will rank among the 'golden dozen.' As an artist and as a human being, he was one of the special people."

Mr. Tucker was in Kalamazoo to appear in an evening concert with Met baritone Robert Merrill. He collapsed in his hotel room and died soon afterward.

"He was the greatest tenor in the world," Mr. Merrill said of Mr. Tucker, who started singing as a choir boy in a synagogue, would have celebrated his 30th anniversary of his debut at the Met Jan. 25. His last performance at the Met was in "Cavalleria Rusticana" Dec. 3.

"Great Artist"

Soprano Leontyne Price said, "I loved and respected Richard as a great artist and as a warm family and religious man. He was one of the most wonderful colleagues I ever worked with. I shall miss him."

In addition to appearing at the Met, Mr. Tucker sang in major opera houses around the world, including Italy's La Scala, London's Covent Garden, Vienna and Buenos Aires.

Born Reuben Tucker, the tenor was one of five children of Jewish immigrant parents in Brooklyn, N.Y.

He began singing in the choir of the Allen Street synagogue on Manhattan's Lower East Side when he was 6 years old. He worked as a runner for a Wall Street brokerage firm and as an errand boy in New York's Garment District after graduating from high school and studied voice in the evenings.

He opened his own garment dye shop in New York but continued with his singing. By the age of 30, he had established himself as an outstanding cantor in Brooklyn.

In 1934, Mr. Tucker married Sara Ferrelmuth, the sister of tenor Jan Peerce. It was she who turned his thoughts to opera, and in 1939 he sang tenor solos from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in a concert at Town Hall in New York and performed with the "Chicago Theater of the Air" on radio station WGN.

He later competed in the "Metropolitan Auditions of the Air," winning second place, and in 1944 obtained an audition with Edward Johnson, then general manager of the Met.

It was during this period that he changed his name to Richard Tucker and was hired for an engagement as a leading tenor for the Met.

Debut in 'La Gioconda'

His debut was as Enzo Grimaldo in "La Gioconda."

A New York Times critic wrote that Mr. Tucker "sang with warmth and expressiveness and his acting was natural and easy."

In 1947, Mr. Tucker had a successful engagement in Verona as the first operatic tenor invited to Italy following World War II.

Of the 28 major roles he performed for the Met, Mr. Tucker once confided that his favorite was Des Grieux in "Mignon Leconte."

Many opera fans were surprised that it was not until 1970 that he first sang Pagliacci. "They remembered seeing me years ago in a clown's costume," Mr. Tucker explained. "For publicity reasons, the Met asked me to appear in the clown costume worn by the great Caruso. I agreed to wear the costume but

U.S. Adopting European Air Defense Unit

Hughes Gets Contract To Develop Roland-2

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Army today awarded a \$108.4-million contract to the Hughes Aircraft Co. to develop a new all-weather battlefield air-defense missile system.

The system will be based on a French-German missile called Roland-2.

There has been some objection in Congress to using foreign technology in U.S. weapons.

Army officials said the new system will provide for the first time a forward-area defense against air attack in all kinds of weather. Present systems have limited effectiveness in bad weather.

The system goes under the name of Shorad, which stands for "short-range, all-weather, low-altitude air-defense missile system."

The weapon will be mounted on a tracked vehicle so that it can move with ground troops. It will seek out its targets with the aid of radar.

Three other systems were in competition but lost out to Hughes.

The others were the Chaparral, built by the Philco-Ford Co., the British Rapier and the French Crotale.

The Army said that \$10.8 million is being obligated immediately under the new contract.

NATO Is Pleased

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—NATO expressed satisfaction at today's decision by the U.S. Army to develop the Franco-German Roland-2 missile as a key weapon in its anti-aircraft defense system.

"We welcome the choice made by the U.S. Army with respect to Roland-2 as tangible proof that weapons standardization in NATO is decidedly a two-way street," the alliance spokesman said.

He added that the decision provided strong evidence that the United States was prepared to buy European weapons and military equipment, just as the European member states remained ready to purchase American-made military hardware.

It put the production, the Roland would be the first large-scale U.S. procurement of a foreign weapon in recent years.

Pierre Fresnay, 77, Starred In Pagnol's Movie Trilogy

PARIS, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—Pierre Fresnay, 77, a veteran French actor who was perhaps best known for his film performance as Marquis in Marcel Pagnol's trilogy of "Marquis," "Fanny" and "César," died here tonight.

Mr. Fresnay had been hospitalized since Dec. 18.

He began his career in the theater, with the Comédie Française troupe.

Mr. Fresnay acted in more than 60 films, including "La Grande Illusion" directed by Jean Renoir and "The Man Who Knew Too Much."

Mr. Fresnay, whose 50 years in the theater and in films included roles in comedy, variety and tragedy, was praised for his part in "La Grande Illusion," in which he played an aristocratic army officer.

Critics said that the most remarkable characteristic of Mr. Fresnay was his intelligence, which allowed him to cope with a range of roles including a young Marquis in "Marquis" to the part of the missionary Albert Schweitzer, to succeeding Noël Coward as the Duc de Chaulgney, Varennes in "Conversation Piece," playing for the first time in English in London in 1934.

John Gregson

FORLOCK, WIRE, England, Jan. 9 (AP)—John Gregson, 55, star of many British movies, collapsed and died yesterday while on vacation in this Somerset fishing village.

Mr. Gregson turned to acting after service with the Royal Navy in World War II. His best known movie was "Genevieve" based on the annual race of old cars from London to Brighton.

Other movies included "The



CORE OF THE PROBLEM—Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., gets jump on another Great Depression by selling apples in Times Square in New York City.

U.S. Postal Director Resigns; Deputy Named as Successor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Postmaster General Elmer Klassen said yesterday that he was resigning as head of the postal service, effective Feb. 15.

Later, the agency announced that its board of governors had named Deputy Postmaster General Benjamin Ballar to succeed Mr. Klassen in the \$60,000-a-year position. No congressional confirmation is required.

Mr. Ballar, 46, had been named deputy postmaster general on Dec. 3. He joined the agency in April, 1972, and served as senior assistant postmaster general, first as the chief financial officer and then as head of administration.

During his 2-year tenure, Mr. Klassen, 66, was criticized for the agency's alleged continuing inefficiency and for rising postal rates.

In a statement accompanying his resignation, Mr. Klassen said, "My only reservation in stepping aside is that it may appear I am yielding the battle to the critics of the postal service. Nothing could be less justified."

"Ultimate Goals"

The postal service still has problems but their solutions are evident and the ultimate goals set for the postal service in the reorganization act can, in time, be achieved.

John Slater

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—John Slater, 58, British television actor, died today in the National Heart Hospital. He was best known for his role as Sgt. Stone in the television series "Z Cars."

Leland Smith

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Leland Smith, 90, former U.S. consul in Tunis, died recently at his home there.

Mr. Smith was consul in Tunis from 1924 to 1932, then consul in Prague for a year and a half before his retirement. He lived for a while in Nice and then moved permanently to Tunis just before World War II.

John J. Hastings

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—John J. Hastings, 53, Columbia University's assistant vice-president for public information, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack.

Thomas P. McVeigh

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Thomas P. McVeigh, 42, chief financial officer and controller of The New York Times Newspaper Division, died of cancer yesterday.

Mr. McVeigh had served in his present post since November, 1973. Previously, he had been controller of The New York Times Co., the parent firm of the newspaper division.

Louis P. Lochner

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 9 (AP)—Louis P. Lochner, 57, Pulitzer Prize-winning correspondent for the Associated Press and an expert on Germany, died here yesterday.

Mr. Lochner was AP bureau chief in Berlin during most of the time between 1924 and 1942. He won the Pulitzer Prize for General Correspondence in 1939.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Ernest P. Bepko with her daughters Ariane and Linda announce the death of Mr. ERNEST P. BEPKO, on January 8th at the American Hospital of Paris. Services will be held at St. Jacques Church, 161 Boulevard Bineau, Neuilly, Saturday morning, January 11th, at 11:00 hours.

Young Alcohol Addicts Put At 100,000 in West Germany

BONN, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—An estimated 100,000 young West Germans are becoming addicted to alcohol, according to social welfare officials. Many are children only 10 to 13 years old.

Bottles circulate in schools and on the streets in towns and rural areas alike, the officials said.

"A generation of alcoholics is growing up which will present the nation with serious problems," an official said.

In a recent incident, two 12-year-old boys were found on a West Berlin playground in a stupor. Doctors at Charlottenburg Children's Clinic fought hard to save their lives. When the boys finally awoke, they joked, "Well doctor, you couldn't survive half a bottle of vodka."

There have been cases of attempted rape by 11-year-olds under the influence of drink, according to Hartmut Engel, a drug expert at Baden-Wuerttemberg's Social Welfare Ministry. He adds that the drinking habit is developing among children as young as 8.

On Regular Basis

Franz Vogt, a senior Bavarian government official who heads a working group devoted to combating the misuse of drugs and alcohol, said, "Over half of the 12-to-14-year-olds have already tasted alcohol and a quarter of them drink on a regular basis."

"There is hardly a school where, during break periods or even during lessons, some form of alcohol is not handed around," reported Stuttgart social worker Anita Lang.

Secondary school teacher Walter Brersch put it even more strongly: "Pupils are frequently drunk during lessons."

In one school police halted the annual open day after fighting broke out. They removed 30 drunk teen-agers. On other occasions, ambulances have taken inebriated pupils to hospitals.

In Hamburg, school psychologist Birgit Weisswange said, "Alcohol abuse is spreading like the plague." Also in Hamburg, sociologist Michael Jasinsky said that 12 per cent of 14-year-olds are drunk at least once a month and 1 per cent five or more times a month.

Ingrid Gruber of the Stuttgart Criminal Office blamed parents, who, she said, in many cases "out of fear that their children may take to drugs, both support and encourage the enjoyment of alcohol."

Police who recently removed a 13-year-old girl from a Hamburg bar and took her home said afterward, "It was impossible to speak to her parents, because they were also drunk."

Prof. Ernst Luerksen, a Berlin neurologist, sees the main reasons for teen-age alcoholism as discontent, inner tensions, depression and general feelings of emptiness.

The West German public's per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages was 583 glasses of beer, 34 bottles of wine and 11 bottles of brandy in 1973, statistics indicate. These figures are the highest since records were first kept in 1888.

Belgians to Hold Protest on Outlay For New Planes

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (AP)—Opponents of the planned purchase of new fighter planes for the Belgian Air Force will stage a protest march across Brussels Sunday. Its organizers say they expect tens of thousands of persons to participate.

The organizers, who began their planning several weeks ago, said at a news conference that protest meetings, including hunger strikes, have been conducted across the country.

They said that dozens of buses will bring march participants to Brussels Sunday from all Belgian provinces and the Netherlands.

The Dutch, Danish and Norwegian governments also plan to buy new fighter planes. The four NATO countries would purchase more than 300 for about \$2.7 billion. Under consideration are jet aircraft of General Dynamics and Northrop in the United States, of Saab-Scania in Sweden and of France's Dassault firm.

In Belgium, the protesters object to the government's outlay of 30 billion Belgian francs (about \$800 million) for 116 new planes. They urge that the money be used instead to produce useful goods and to improve Belgians' lives.

Japan Jailbird Sings Too Soon

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—A man in jail for murder has admitted—six months too soon—an earlier killing.

Yuichi Nakayama, 33, serving a 15-year-term for killing a college girl in 1965, confessed that in July, 1960, he had committed another murder, apparently believing that he could not be prosecuted again under the statute of limitations.

But the prescribed 15 years will not expire until July, so police formally arrested him in jail, police said.

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portugal

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Jobless Rate in Germany Rises to 4.2%

Unemployment Level Highest in 15 Years
BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—German unemployment rose to 4.2% today, the highest level in 15 years, the Federal Labor Office said today. The 1.1 million unemployed on Jan. 9 brought the jobless rate up from 3.8% on Dec. 31, when 1,090,000 were out of work. Labor Office chief Josef Stiglitz said that the 1-million jobless is on the rise and that the rate will rise further in the coming months. "It would be a disaster if this didn't occur," he said in a statement.

Lowest Inflation Rate
Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that Germany's inflation rate is the lowest of about 6 per cent, compared to the lowest Western industrialized nations. Actually, December's inflation was 5.9 per cent, even lower than Mr. Schmidt's prediction. The government's statistics office said today the 5.9 per cent rate was the lowest in the last two and a half years.

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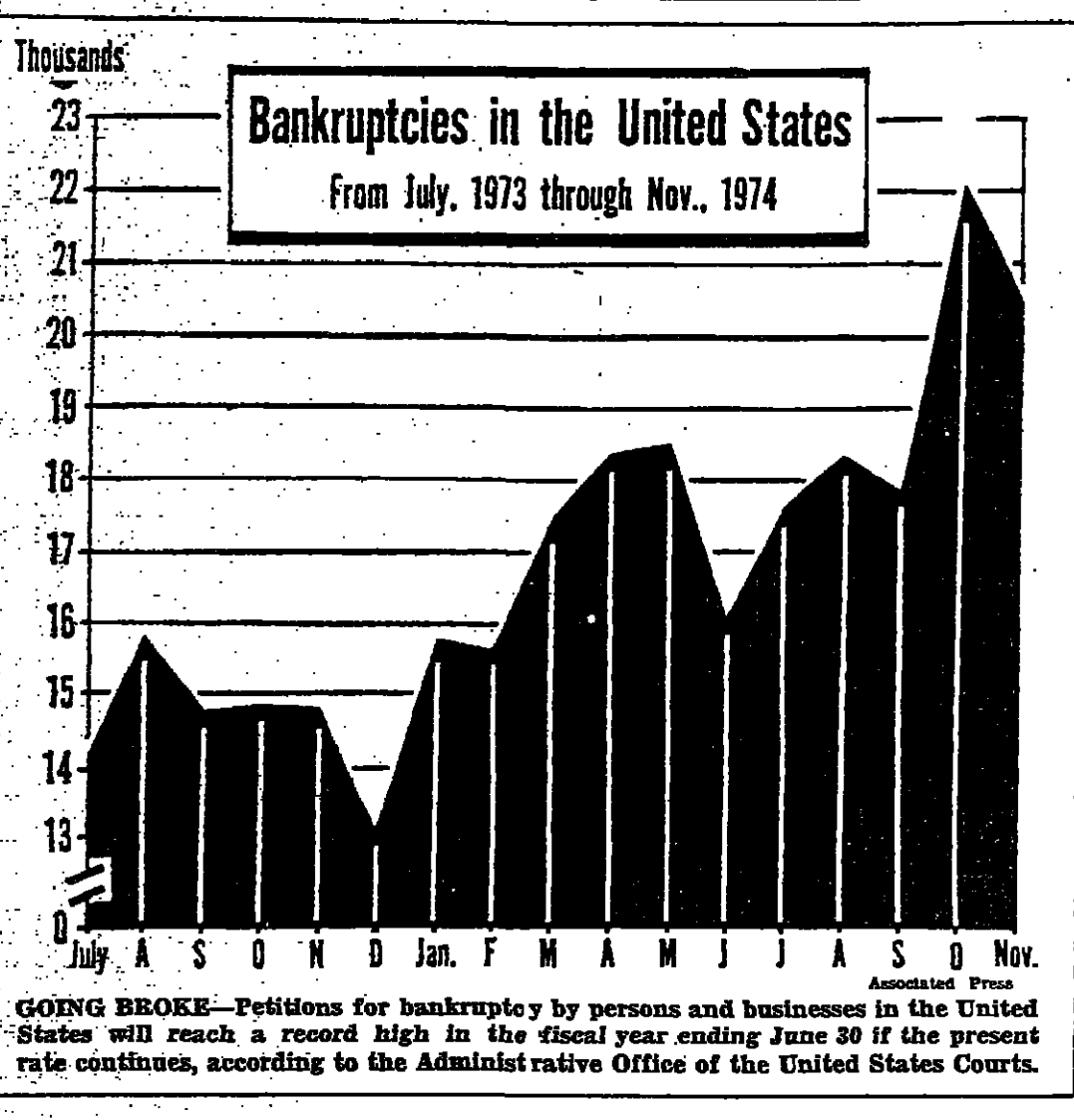
Unemployment was particularly high in the metal and electronics industries, with a total of 181,000 workers laid off, followed by 140,000 in construction and 140,000 in the textile industry.

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GOING BROKE—Petitions for bankruptcy by persons and businesses in the United States will reach a record high in the fiscal year ending June 30 if the present rate continues, according to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Due to Continuing Slump in Sales

U.S. Companies Announce More Layoffs

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Three major tire makers, General Motors Corp. and several other big companies announced new layoff plans yesterday, citing poor sales and the weak economy. In addition, Polaroid Corp. said it is deferring all salary increases for its nonunion employees, and a Midwest equipment operator said its 1,000 workers had volunteered to take a 20-per-cent pay cut.

In a memorandum to employees, Polaroid, the Massachusetts-based camera firm, said the deferrals are necessary until at least April because first-quarter earnings "are particularly unpredictable this year." The firm employs 10,200 persons.

Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and Seiberling Tire & Rubber Co., all of Akron, Ohio, announced work-force reductions totaling 2,948 nationwide, some effective from today but most others by Jan. 20.

All blamed the lurches on declining car sales. General Motors said production cutbacks at its Lordstown, Ohio, Vega-Astra plant would mean layoffs of 2,100 workers, effective Jan. 20. This is in addition to the 700 already scheduled to lose jobs at the plant, which normally employs about 12,000.

GM's AC spark plug division plant in Milwaukee said it will close for seven working days beginning Jan. 20. The shutdown will affect the entire hourly work force of 1,850, but about 350 salaried employees will remain working.

Meanwhile, GM, citing a "continuing demand for Buick passenger cars," postponed the scheduled open-ended layoffs of 800 at its plant in Flint, Mich.

U.S. Sees Accord on Kissinger Fund Plan

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP)—The United States expects to get "agreement in principle" at international meetings starting here this weekend on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for a \$25-billion fund to help industrialized countries, despite Common Market coolness to it.

Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Jack Bennett told a press conference yesterday that "it is a reasonable probability that we can get agreement" on the plan, a so-called "safety net" to avoid financial crises arising out of the energy crisis.

At the same time, Mr. Bennett said the United States would oppose a separate \$10-billion to \$13-billion oil lending "facility" within the International Monetary Fund, recommending instead that IMF loans be made from the agency's general resources.

Mr. Bennett predicted that the surplus funds built up by the cartel last year—estimated at around \$65 billion—would be reduced in 1975 because of lessened oil imports by the consuming nations, and a greater ability on the part of the producing nations to absorb imported goods.

He said that the oil-producing nations had been investing their money "in a responsible way, spreading it around." He called attention to the fact that "at best, only about 18.5 per cent" of the cartel money had been invested in the United States, and that in some recent periods there had been an actual net decline.

The thrust of Mr. Bennett's remarks on this score was to emphasize the previously stated American belief that the ability of the private markets to recycle surplus Arab oil funds had not yet been exhausted.

On Tuesday, Common Market finance ministers meeting in London voted to approve in extension of the IMF's oil facility, built up of funds loaned largely by the oil cartel countries.

The ministers also agreed merely to "study" the Kissinger proposal, rejecting an endorsement because of objections by West Germany, which would be required to put up a share of the \$25-billion fund second only to the U.S. contribution.

Common Market's IMF Project Will Be Opposed by Washington

Although Europeans have been anxious for the continuance and expansion of the IMF oil facility, Mr. Bennett said the need for this fund "has been exaggerated."

Need "Exaggerated"
As a matter of fact, although Mr. Kissinger put forward the need for the \$25-billion program with a sense of urgency, Mr. Bennett said, "I suspect that it won't be necessary" to tap that fund as much or as quickly as some had suggested.

The argument that Mr. Bennett put forward against the special oil facility essentially is that the IMF has the necessary resources "to aid all member nations on an equal basis."

This could be done more efficiently, he said, by letting the existing IMF facility expire when it has loaned all of its funds.

When asked about German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's reluctance to accept the Kissinger plan—a reservation confirmed again yesterday by Finance Minister Hans Apel—Mr. Bennett acknowledged that the Chancellor was "to be sure" that his country does not bear a disproportionate burden of the total lending obligation.

Mr. Bennett said that a technical group under Assistant Treasury Secretary Charles Cooper would be able to work out all details of the plan by today so that it could be transferred to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would administer it.

Mr. Bennett directly challenged Tuesday's statement by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey that expansion of the IMF facility was the quickest way to get an expanded lending program under way.

"Some countries may feel they can get loans with greater ease and 'no questions asked' under the formula approach," Mr. Bennett said, "but the quickest way is to make loans with their existing resources—they could do that tomorrow."

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Signs of Easier Money Push Stocks Ahead

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (IHT)—Prices rose strongly on the Stock Exchange today on continuing signs of Federal Reserve Board monetary stimulation.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 9.88 points to 645.26. It was off 5 points in early trading, and up 4.78 at 3 o'clock.

About 875 issues advanced to 420 declines. Volume totaled 163.4 million shares compared with 156 million yesterday.

The Federal Reserve continued to allow Treasury bill rates to decline to a lower level than last week before intervening, another sign to analysts of an easier monetary policy.

Sterling Drug was the most active Big Board issue, falling 1 point to 17 3/8 on turnover of 503,000 shares. The issue has been weak since the company said preliminary figures show fourth-quarter net of \$19 million, down about 10 per cent from a year earlier.

Oil service industry stocks generally recovered from steep losses yesterday on concern about possible negative earnings effects on the oil industry by new energy legislation.

Hughes Tool gained 3 3/4 to 65 3/4, Baker Oil Tools was 34 3/4, up 3 1/2, Halliburton 128 1/2, ahead 3, Santa Fe Industries 21 1/2, up 1 1/2, and Veeva 37 3/8, ahead 3/4.

Arab's Calif. Bank Share Bid Seen Leading to Proxy Fight

SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP)—An Arab businessman is trying to acquire a controlling interest in First National Bank of San Jose, which has assets of about \$300 million.

Now, Louis Sullivan, one of the directors who voted against the proposal, says he and four other directors plan to oppose the move, which is still subject to stockholder approval at a meeting set for Jan. 31.

Mr. Sullivan asserts that the stock issue will have an adverse effect on the bank's share earnings. Besides that, he says, the bank has been getting a "very strong reaction from customers and shareholders" concerned that a local community bank should become an Arab bank.

Mr. Sullivan says the one-third interest would give Mr. Khazoggi working control of the bank, and that, under the terms of the agreement, he would be free to acquire more shares on the open market after June 30.

Hitachi Net Falls By 39 Per Cent During Half Year

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ)—Consolidated net profit of Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest producer of heavy electrical equipment, fell 39 per cent to 33.55 billion yen (878.5 million) in the half year ended Sept. 30 from 38.56 billion yen, a year earlier.

Consolidated sales, however, advanced to 946.68 billion yen from 781.64 billion a year earlier.

The company blamed inflation and sluggish demand for the profit decline. It noted that the government postponed or slowed its spending in line with overall demand-control policies, that private investment in new plant and equipment was dull and that consumer spending declined.

Sanyo Net Falls
In another report today Sanyo Electric Co. said its net earnings fell to 2.74 billion yen in the half year ended Nov. 30 from 3.324 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales rose to 181.631 billion yen from 165.964 billion yen. Sanyo set an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 3 yen.

British Taxes Called Highest In W. Europe

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ)—Britain has the highest income tax rates in Western Europe, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said today, urging establishment of a tax system that "encourages the creation of wealth and maintains incentives to work."

In the CBI's 11th edition of a guide on taxation in Western Europe, the business group said Britain's highest tax rate on earned income is 33 per cent and on investment income 98 per cent. The CBI said, "Only the top rates in Sweden even approach British levels."

The CBI said the top income tax rate in West Germany is in the mid-50s while in France, Belgium and the Netherlands the top rates ranged from about 60 to 75 per cent.

Britain's planned maximum capital transfer tax of 75 per cent, which will include inheritance taxes, is only exceeded in Europe by Spain's. The CBI pointed out that capital transfers to sons or daughters are taxed at the full rate in Britain, while in West Germany and France such transfers are taxed at only about 15 to 20 per cent.

Italy Industrial Output Slumps by 12 Per Cent

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ)—Italian industrial production slumped drastically in November in one of its worst drops since the end of World War II. Preliminary indications showed the industrial slump worsened into the new year.

Government statistics show industrial production plummeted 11.9 per cent in November from a year ago. The index stood at 112 with 1970 as the base year.

The statistics bureau said the decline in industrial activity was very broad. It affected all sectors but was most acute in artificial and natural fibers, paper, vehicles, publication and food.

For the January-November period, the index showed a 5.5-per-cent increase from a year earlier.

VW Sales Drop 15%
WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Volkswagen said today that its production fell by 15 per cent last year, with exports tumbling by one-fifth and sales to the United States plunging nearly 30 per cent. Sales inside West Germany rose by 3 per cent because of three new models, an official spokesman said.

French Cut Bank Rate One Percentage Point

PARIS, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—France today cut its bank rate by 1 per cent—from 13 to 12 per cent—in order to encourage a modest decline in the cost of borrowing money.

The lowering of the bank rate is a sign that the government is alert to the dangers of an excessive slowdown in the economy during the present period of austerity.

The bank rate had stood at a record high of 13 per cent since last June, when the government put a squeeze on the economy to try to curb rampant inflation and close a wide gap in the balance of payments.

U.S. to Probe Subsidies
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Treasury, as expected, announced today that it is investigating 30 complaints that foreign countries are subsidizing various products shipped here.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

7475- High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 1974	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	7475- High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 1974	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2

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47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30 1/2 Abt Lb 1.22	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2	12 101	47 1/2	47 1/2

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Flash... Paris Bourse

JAN. 9, 1975

De French Press

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE JAN. 9	NON-WEEKS HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 71 72 73	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	399	411 - 392	9	3	55.52 - 40.93 - 42.63	7,958	Non-consolidated turnover for first 9 mos. of 1974 = 2,722 million Frs.
BIC	Pens., lighters	735 - 372	379	373 - 364	15	1.1	28.25 - 33.50 - 37.33	1,500	Current profit (after taxes) up 25% for first semester.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	464	453 - 445	10	3.6	32.80 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	Turnover Sept. 30, 1974 = 1,164 million Frs., exceeding by 35% that of 1973.
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	456	423.50 - 415	4	5.8	71 - 57 - 102	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for first 9 months '74 = 4.9%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Holding	324 - 151.10	199.90	199.90 - 196	21	5	9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,434	Interim dividend payment of 10 Frs. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	158.20 - 99	125	124 - 117	10	5	10.16 - 13.47 - 13.02	3,645	Belair bank recently opened; French branches now total 200.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	120.50	115 - 106	14	5	7.40 - 9 - 6.53	3,881	Nov. '74 increase of new deposits by customers: 21,236 vs. Nov. '73.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	167 - 102	163	164.70 - 162	10	4	- 9.22 - 15.74	2,947	1974 estimates: turnover up 35%; profits orders up 100%.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	251 - 105	137	138.80 - 129.30	-	6.5	(non significant)	2,193	Holdings 30-74: Sovac, 55%; Insurance, 14%; Cherg, Réunis, 14%; other, 17%.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 153	280	190 - 179	7	7.7	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,468	1974 consolidated turnover (ex-taxes): 1,800 million Frs.; up 15% over 1973.
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	219 - 75	88.50	85.50 - 80.60	2	9.5	26.10 - 27.85 - 40.90	13,889	Rubber products diversification with Hutchinson-Meca acquisition.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	359 - 127	150	150 - 144.80	4	6.4	19.99 - 25.15 - 41.19	441	Despite economic climate, acquired positions are being maintained.
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	84	85 - 83.60	11	3.6	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.55	7,944	Interim reports: SLM Hds. grouping, Penarroya-La Nickel-SLN-Monta.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric	2450 - 1210	1632	1615 - 1535	25	2.4	48.28 - 56.52 - 66.34	706	Norway phone controls for Transholm University electronic exchange.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 263.70	335	334 - 312	17	4.2	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,482	462.2 million Frs. turnover 1st 9 mos. '74; 26% up vs. same per '73.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1281 - 256	443	448 - 426	14	1.6	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77	2,156	After Qatar and Abu Dhabi, a new branch of Paris has been opened at Dubai.
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	132	129 - 126.50	7	7.2	16.85 - 18.85 - 21.32	10,169	Expected 1974 results to exceed 45 million Frs. vs. 42 million in 1973.
PATHEFRANCE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 105.10	131	129 - 126.50	13	6.2	13.99 - 11.16 - 10.89	2,872	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 10 banks (5 under contr.).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem. min.	145.40 - 100	123.80	125 - 122.50	8	6.8	12.20 - 10.50 - 14.50	25,162	1974: Estimated consolidated net profit 600 million Fr. vs. 54 Fr. per sh.
PERIER	Bever. Spa	335 - 100.20	117.50	119.70 - 116	10	6.8	8.66 - 9.54 - 11.43	5,254	Autom.: 1st 10 mos '74 turnover +7.6%; Sales France -16.7%; Export: +6.4%.
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.90 - 122.40	150	142.50 - 136	2	6.1	49.81 - 48.26 - 71.84	6,002	Group turnover (tax inc.) March 1974: 74=1,529.2 million Frs. up 23%.
REDOUTE	Mail order	505 - 318.40	353	345 - 335	9	2.8	25.50 - 30.29 - 37.04	922	Expected 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.
ROUSSEL-UCIAC	Pharmac.	301 - 207	235	254.50 - 244	9	2.6	10.51 - 13.85 - 20.72	3,008	World leader: 74 output: 775,000 pairs. World shares: 17% vs. 15.6% in '73.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2512 - 800	1236	1343 - 1300	20	1.5	41.62 - 51.73 - 64.64	221	Susp. expects to maintain same dividend for 1974.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	285 - 141	206	205 - 197	4	6.7	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76	9,909	Rensu-télé-mécanique contract for construction of Soviet connector plant.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1048 - 598	776	751 - 749	23	1.4	24.28 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	

*Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE



\$20,000,000 (Canadian)

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

(A company incorporated in England)

11 1/2% Sinking Fund Debentures, Series B

(Unsecured)

Subject to prepayment at the holder's option on January 15, 1985.

Dated as of January 8, 1975

To mature January 15, 1995

Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

Wood Gundy Limited

Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited

Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited

Richardson Securities of Canada

Greenshields Incorporated

Burns Bros. and Denton Limited

Midland Doherty Limited

Morgan Stanley Canada Limited

Walwyn, Stodgell & Gairdner Ltd.

Cochran Murray Limited

Fry Mills Spence Limited

Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.

Crang & Ostiguy Inc.

Bell, Gonnlock & Company Limited

René T. Leclerc Incorporated

Houston, Willoughby and Company Limited

Tassé & Associés, Ltée

Nesbitt, Thomson Limited

January 10, 1975.

SEPRO

Security & Prosperity Fund S.A.

2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B-8453.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the fifth annual general meeting of the company will be held at the Company's registered office, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Friday, 31st January, 1975, at 3 p.m. for the following purposes:

- 1-To receive the reports of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor and the auditors and to approve the statement of accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1974.
- 2-To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor in respect of their duties and functions for the period ended 30th September, 1974.
- 3-To elect a director. Mr. H.A. Carnwath retires in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and being eligible offers himself for re-election.
- 4-To transact any other business of an annual general meeting.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting or at any adjournment thereof in person or by proxy. Shareholders wishing to vote in person or by proxy must deposit such certificates with one of the banks below not later than 12 noon, on 25th January, 1975.

The bank will, upon such deposit issue a ticket of admission and authenticate the form of proxy. Shareholders and proxies will be admitted to the meeting upon presentation of such admission tickets and proxy.

Share certificates so deposited with these banks will be retained until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof. Bearer shares may be deposited with and proxies will be authenticated by any of the following banks:

Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd., 88 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
Messrs. Hentsch & Co., 15 Rue de la Courtoisie, 1211 Geneva.
Labouchère & Co. N.V., 12, Tusschenhuysenstraat, Amsterdam.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Forms of proxy will be available at such banks. The meeting will be valid whatever number of shareholders are present or represented but no person, either for himself or as proxy for others, may vote in respect of more than 20 per cent of the issued share capital of the company or more than 40 per cent of the total number of shares held by shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

Resolutions to be proposed at the annual general meeting require the approval of a majority of the total number of shares held by all shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Director.

HANSON TRUST LIMITED

Year to September 28, 1974

An industrial management company based in the UK with expanding interests in the USA.

GROUP RESULTS	1974	1973
Sales	\$000	\$000
Profit before tax	165,800	120,700
Profit after tax	24,300	19,200
Earnings per share	40c	35c
Dividends per share (gross)	17c	15c
Shareholders funds	77,600	72,200
Cash and deposits	52,200	16,700
Assets per share	\$2.47	\$2.38

Chairman James Hanson reports record 1974 profit, increased for the eleventh consecutive year. He forecasts 1975 profit no less than 1974.

Copies of accounts available from Hanson Trust Ltd., 180 Brompton Road, London SW3 1HF.

Hanson Industries Inc., 430 Park Avenue, New York NY 10022.

OR
Hanson Industries Inc., 430 Park Avenue, New York NY 10022.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 1/2 IBM	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	0
30 1/2 GE	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0
30 1/2 AT&T	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
30 1/2 RCA	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
30 1/2 Xerox	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	0
30 1/2 Polaroid	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
30 1/2 Eastman	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	0
30 1/2 Kodak	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	0
30 1/2 Spaulding	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	0
30 1/2 Wm. L. Dickinson	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0
30 1/2 J. P. Morgan	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	0
30 1/2 American Express	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	0
30 1/2 Chase	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	0
30 1/2 Citicorp	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
30 1/2 Bank of America	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	0
30 1/2 Wells Fargo	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	0
30 1/2 First Nat'l	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	0
30 1/2 Second Nat'l	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
30 1/2 Third Nat'l	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
30 1/2 Fourth Nat'l	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
30 1/2 Fifth Nat'l	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
30 1/2 Sixth Nat'l	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
30 1/2 Seventh Nat'l	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
30 1/2 Eighth Nat'l	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0

Burroughs 80th Year of Uninterrupted Quarterly Dividends

The Board of Directors of Burroughs Corporation on November 27, 1974, declared a dividend of 12-1/2 cents per share payable January 20, 1975, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 20, 1974.

Declaration of this dividend marks 80 consecutive years of uninterrupted quarterly dividends to our shareholders.

The Company's first dividend was declared under our original name, American Arithmometer Company, in 1895. Since that time, we've declared 317 regular quarterly dividends and 23 special dividends, making a total of 340.

Today's dividend also marks the 300th declared since our incorporation in Michigan 70 years ago under the name of Burroughs.



Burroughs Class I adding machine manufactured in 1895.

...and 80 years of innovative product development...

from the world's first adding machine to the world's fastest and most powerful computer system.

Illiac IV is operational at NASA's Ames Research Center, Mountain View, California. It is capable of processing 200 million instructions every second.

Burroughs

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock

Crude No.	-74/75- Stocks and Div in \$		P/E	Sis. 100	3 p.m. High Low	Crude No.	-74/75- Stocks and Div in \$		P/E	Sis. 100	3 p.m. High Low	Crude No.	-74/75- Stocks and Div in \$		P/E	Sis. 100	3 p.m. High Low	Crude No.	-74/75- Stocks and Div in \$		P/E	Sis. 100	3 p.m. High Low
	High	Low					High	Low					High	Low					High	Low			
+15	6%	6	Scud p.852	3	7%	74	24%	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
+10	18%	18	SeaCont 20	3	3	16%	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
+5	54%	54	Seabell	3	5	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
+2	7%	7	Seawater 20	4	21	2%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
-1	7%	7	Seapac 25p	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
-5	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-10	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-15	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-20	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-25	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-30	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-35	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-40	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-45	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-50	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-55	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-60	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-65	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-70	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-75	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-80	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-85	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-90	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-95	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-100	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-105	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-110	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-115	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-120	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-125	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-130	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-135	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-140	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-145	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-150	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-155	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-160	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-165	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-170	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-175	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-180	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-185	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-190	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-195	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-200	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-205	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-210	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-215	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-220	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-225	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-230	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-235	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-240	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-245	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-250	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-255	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-260	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-265	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-270	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-275	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-280	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-285	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-290	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-295	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-300	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-305	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-310	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-315	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
-320	24%	24	Seascope 20	11	23	13%	1																

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10-17																							
12 mos.				6 mos.				3 mos.				12 mos.				6 mos.				3 mos.			
Abbas Dhabi (air).....	123.00	91.50	49.50	Greece (air).....	2,700.00	1,538.00	735.00	Pakistan (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	Philippines (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	Poland (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Aden (air).....	123.00	91.50	49.50	Hong Kong (air).....	112.00	62.00	33.00	Persian Gulf (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	Romania (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	Saudi Arabia (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Africa, F.R. Com. (air).....	123.00	91.50	49.50	Hungary (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.00	Romania (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	Spain (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	Switzerland.....	S.F.P.	772.00	340.00	74.00	
Algeria (air).....	123.00	91.50	49.50	India (air).....	182.00	91.00	49.50	Spain (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	Thailand (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	Turkey (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Algeria (air).....	123.00	91.50	49.50	Indonesia (air).....	224.00	112.00	62.00	Sri Lanka (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.A. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Algeria (air).....	123.00	91.50	49.50	Iran, Iran (air).....	182.00	91.00	49.50	Switzerland.....	S.F.P.	772.00	340.00	74.00	U.S.A. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Australia (air).....	2,340.00	1,371.00	660.00	Ireland (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.00	U.S.A. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Austria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Israel (air).....	21.00	10.50	5.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bahamas (air).....	2,940.00	2,480.00	1,250.00	Italy (air).....	70.00	35.00	19.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Belgium.....	S.F.P.	772.00	340.00	Japan, Korea (air).....	54,270.00	27,135.00	14,060.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Kenya (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00	1,002.00	472.00	Libania (air).....	123.00	61.50	33.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	5	183.00	91.50	49.50	
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Bulgaria (air).....	1,740.00																						

NAME

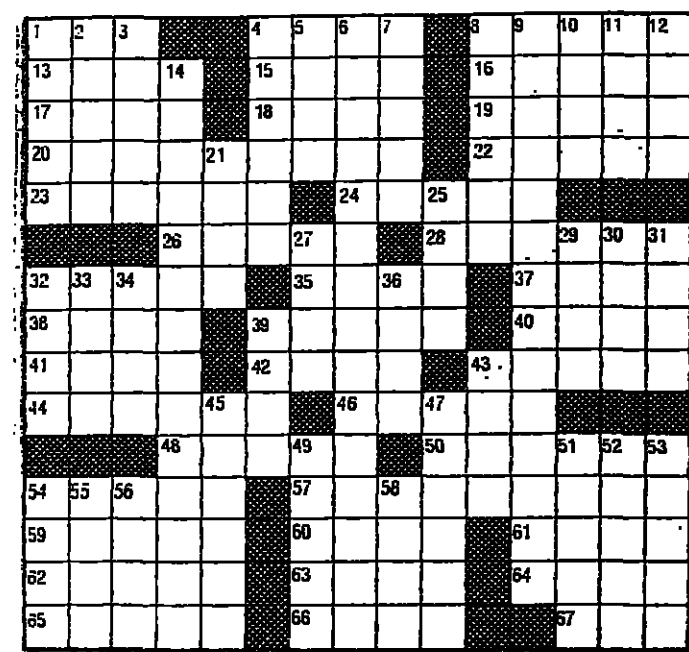
ADDRESS

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IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER for: International Herald Tribune. If Rec d. by 11:00 AM, delivery available on request.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Thought transfer: Abbr.
4 Relative of tehee
8 Kind of boss
13 Laban's elder
15 Cheers
16 Peevish complaint
17 Other, in Spain
18 Place for curling
19 Sponsorship
20 Political-plum system
22 U.N. name
23 Isolate
24 Western state
26 Wyatt's family
28 Dealer in yard goods
32 Time and —
35 "L" —
37 Recital piece
38 Glassy rock
39 Exams
40 Cheese
41 Fitting
42 Sell
43 African lake
- 44 Public writer
46 Single fact
48 Beethoven's Third
54 Thighbone
57 Dodge
59 Baby's cart
61 Loyal
62 Home of Hercules's lion
63 Tennis name
64 Nazi name
65 Kaftan, for one
66 Disembark
67 Army group: Abbr.
- DOWN
- 1 Abscond
2 — example
3 Section of a serial
4 Little Jack
5 Inter-
6 Early invaders of Egypt
7 Bid's companion
8 Enfold
9 Unimpeachable source
10 Baltic city
11 Have — with
12 Mac or ga
14 Region of the doldrums
21 Norwegian ruler
25 Sums: Abbr.
27 A Dumas
29 Musical ending
30 Verve
31 Where Nero fiddled
32 Charity
33 This: Lat.
34 Declare
36 Actor Alan
39 All — (done)
43 Sward
45 North wind
47 Abounded
49 Horrify
51 "The Lady" —
52 — célèbre
53 Nuclear experiment
54 Parry
55 — normal granary
56 Role for Roz and Angela
58 Met benefactor



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Clear	MADRID	8	46	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy	MILAN	1	34	Fog
ANKARA	5	41	Rain	MONTREAL	2	36	Snow
ATHENS	6	43	Rain	MOSCOW	—	9	Clear
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	2	36	Clear
BELGRADE	2	36	Cloudy	NEW YORK	13	56	Cloudy
BERLIN	2	36	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	7	45	Overcast	OSLO	3	37	Overcast
BUDAPEST	2	36	Clear	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
CYRUS	13	54	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Clear
CARABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	12	55	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Rain	SOFIA	2	36	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TURIN	12	55	Clear
FLORENCE	10	50	Clear	VIENNA	3	36	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	36	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	57	Clear
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	Fog
ISTANBUL	6	42	Rain				
LA PALMAYRA	12	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	3	37	Fog				
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast
at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.34	(w) KB Income Fund.....	\$1.43
(w) Am. Express Int'l. Fd.....	\$5.89	(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l. Fd.....	\$7.78
(w) Apollo (Europe) Ltd. Pr.....	\$5.15	(w) Kleinwort Sec. Inv. Fd.....	\$12.18
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$6.12	(w) Leveraged Cap. Bond.....	\$33.09
(w) Astor Int'l. Fd.....	\$6.19		
(w) Astor Selection Fd.....	\$6.46		

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.

(w) Eurobond.....	\$174.30	(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.....	\$131.50
(w) Eurobond.....	\$174.30	(w) L&B-T Income Fund.....	\$131.50
(w) Eurobond.....	\$174.30		
(w) Eurobond.....	\$174.30		
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(w) Eurobond.....	\$174.30		
(w) Eurobond.....	\$174.30		
(w) Eurobond.....	\$174.30		

CREDIT SUISSE

(w) C.S. Bonds-Bond.....	\$152.00	(w) Spro (N.A.V.).....	\$10.49
(w) C.S. Bonds-Bond.....	\$152.00		
(w) C.S. Bonds-Bond.....	\$152.00		
(w) C.S. Bonds-Bond.....	\$152.00		
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(w) C.S. Bonds-Bond.....	\$152.00		
(w) C.S. Bonds-Bond.....	\$152.00		

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT

(w) Capital Int'l. Fund.....	\$10.44	(w) C.S. Income Fund.....	\$1.78
(w) Capital Int'l. Fund.....	\$10.44		
(w) Capital Int'l. Fund.....	\$10.44		
(w) Capital Int'l. Fund.....	\$10.44		
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(w) Capital Int'l. Fund.....	\$10.44		

FIDELITY

(w) Fidelity Equity Fund.....	\$7.16		
(w) Fidelity Int'l. Fund.....	\$11.72		
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.....	\$18.44		
(w) Fidelity World Fund.....	\$18.44		
(w) Fidelity Int'l. Fund.....	\$11.72		
(w) Fidelity Int'l. Fund.....	\$11.72		
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(w) Fidelity Int'l. Fund.....	\$11.72		

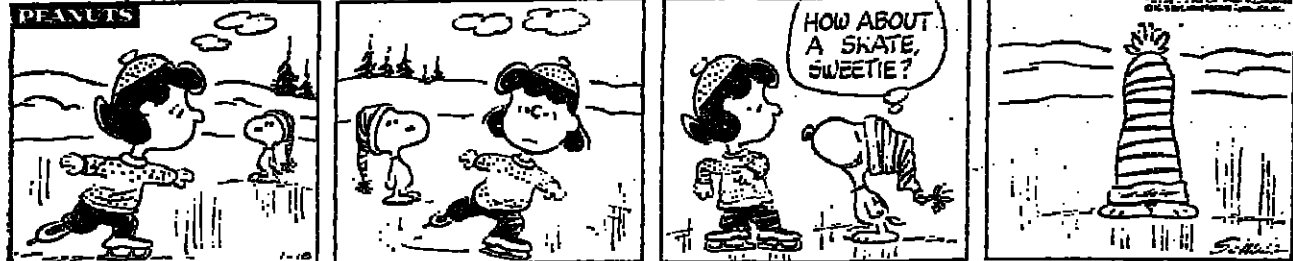
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED

(w) Berry Int'l. Fund.....	\$5.41		
(w) Berry Int'l. Fund.....	\$5.41		
(w) Berry Int'l. Fund.....	\$5.41		
(w) Berry Int'l. Fund.....	\$5.41		
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(w) Berry Int'l. Fund.....	\$5.41		
(w) Berry Int'l. Fund.....	\$5.41		

JARDINE PLEATING

(w) Jardine East Trust.....	\$17.25		
(w) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$22.46		
(w) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$22.46		
(w) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$22.46		
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PEANUTS



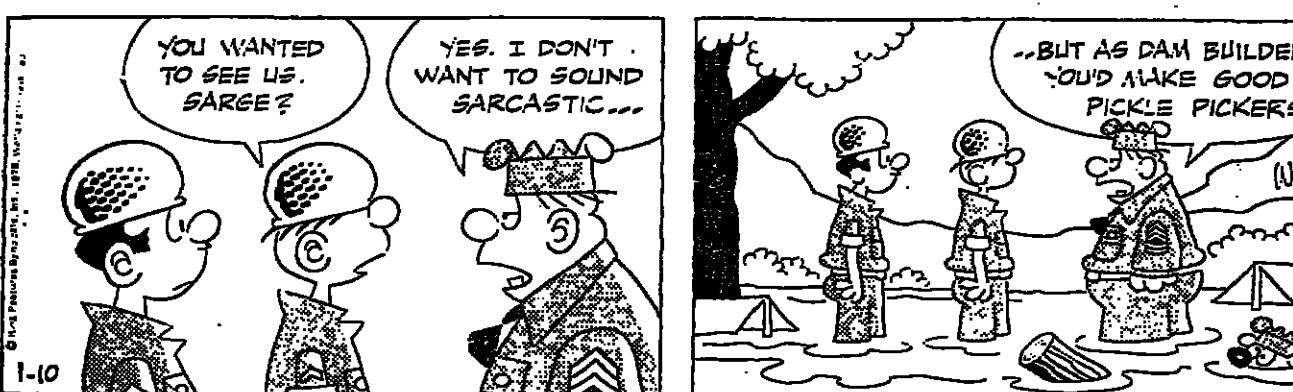
B.C.



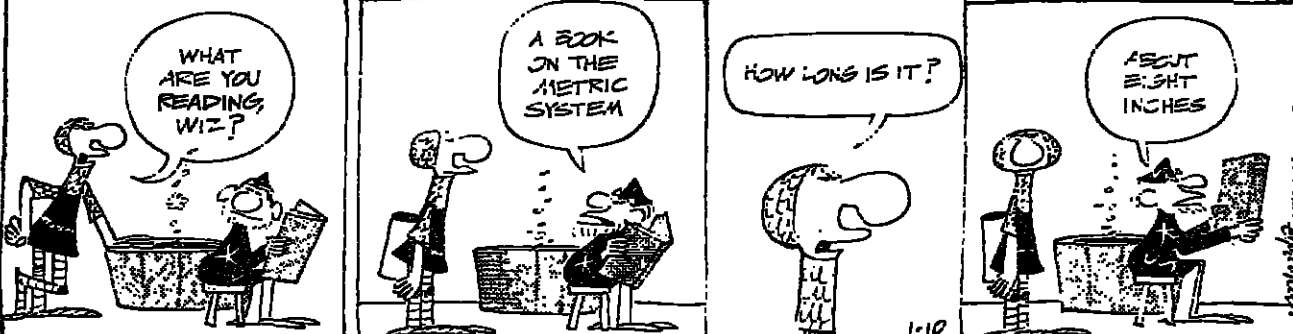
B.LONDIE



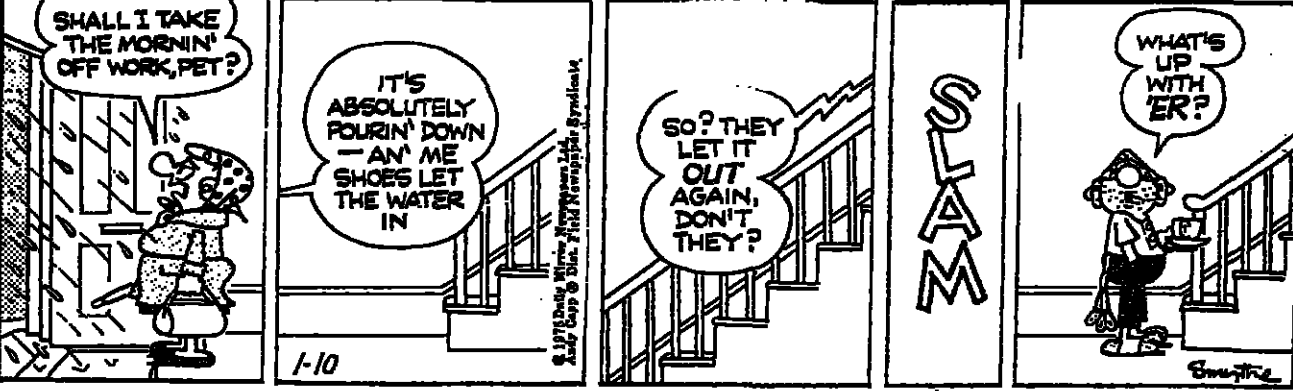
B.EETLE



WIZARD



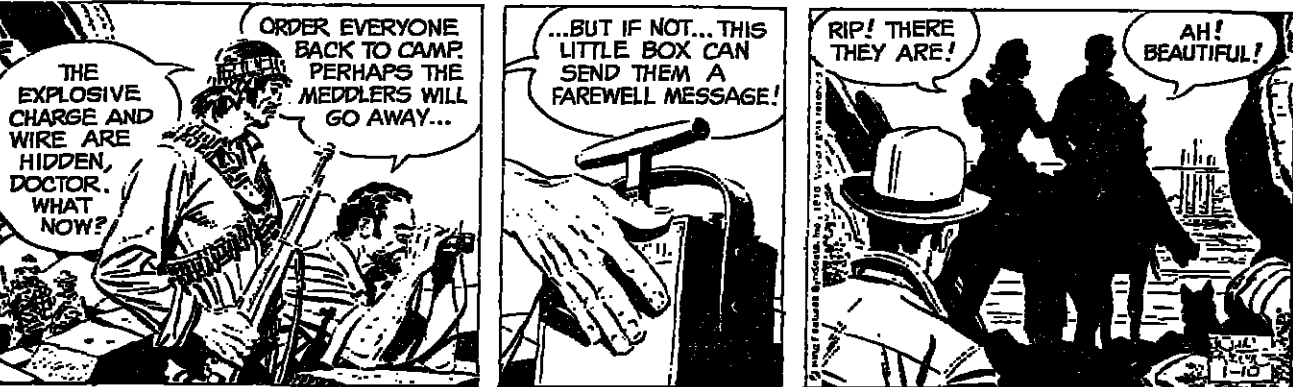
ANDY



REX



RIP



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ODITI

TUMSY

TELKIN

AUSANE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAIZE SWAMP ENSIGN PIGEON

Answers: A charming way to get money—WIN-SOME

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE PERMANENT WAR ECONOMY
American Capitalism in Decline

By Seymour Melman. Simon and Schuster. 384 pp. \$9.95

ARMING AMERICA

How the U.S. Buys Weapons

By J. Ronald Fox. Harvard. 484 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Robert Sherrill

PREACHERS should adapt their sermons to meet the changing style of sin. When Seymour Melman came out with his "Permanent War Economy of War" in 1970, Vietnam was still depressing us and his demon theory of the Pentagon—that there is an intrinsic evil in military spending—wasn't too hard to believe. After six years of that stinking mess, Melman's hell-fire antimilitarist fundamentalism was kind of appealing.

Having no war to inveigh against now, he seeks to catch our attention by berating less likely villains, or by flogging the old villains in an excessive fashion.

And then there's his damning of the military—a bit too inclusive. One quickly gets the impression that he thinks the Pentagon budget is almost solely responsible for inflation, the gold drain, the decay of the cities, and most of our other woes. That's something I would like to believe, but Melman would be more persuasive if he had shown that the Pentagon designed Detroit's cars, moved manufacturing plants to Taiwan, re-elected Wilbur Mills, and sold wheat to Russia.

Most sane people probably agree with him that the military budget (though it has grown at a much slower pace than the civilian budget) prevents lending to U.S. domestic needs. Americans don't need another book to tell them that. They need instruction on how to get rid of the volunteer Army's monstrous pay roll that is eating its way through the budget. They need advice on how to force the military brass and their cronies in the industry to accept the simple edict of former Assistant Defense Secretary David Packard: "The only sensible course is to hold the contractor to his contract." Why can't it be done? What's wrong with the internal mechanism? Melman gives us no answers. J. Ronald Fox does.

Every year the United States spends something more than \$30 billion to buy new weapons. Nobody knows for sure just how much the bill is, just as nobody knows anything else for sure about the Pentagon's comings and goings. The world of weapons acquisitions is a murky, seedy, shifty, unsavory world of commercial patriotism, and its most prime effluence is a combination of duplicity and ignorance.

Except for a couple of defects—one only an irritant, the other fatal—Fox does a fine job. As well he might. He has, after all, the proper experience. For seven years he served the Pentagon at one thing or another. During most of Nixon's first term he was assistant secretary of the Army, responsible for Army procurement. Shame on the government for letting him get away.

The report Fox sends back from the Pentagon wilderness has its own naive charm and wit, but it does not much differ from the reports of earlier explorers. It tells of the usual rituals and totem worship. Oversimplified, it comes to this:

South won the first trick his hand, took a successful finesse, and re-entered his hat with a trump lead. The finesse was repeated, and a losing spade was thrown on a club ace.

The club king did not fall in the spade ace was marked in the East hand so there was no problem. The spade king was led ruff out the ace and provide discard for the heart loser.

When the auction reaches three no-trump in this fashion, there is lack of agreement not on a suit, but also on the right procedure to inquire about aces. Some would choose four no-trump, some four clubs, a few five clubs, and some would have no procedure at all. This is an area in which all regular partnerships should reach agreement.

In this case, South intended Blackwood, but North thought the bid might be natural. Trying to cover himself in all directions, he bid a noncommittal five no-trump. South was not sure what this meant, but took a stab at seven diamonds.

East did his best to call for a lead of dummy's suit by making a Lightner double. But West did not interpret this correctly and led a trump, giving the declarer a chance he proceeded to take.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscoe

North-South partnership had a slight misunderstanding but their opponents failed to take advantage of the opportunity to cash an ace against a grand slam. North started the auction on a doubtful track with a bid of one spade: one club or one no-trump would seem more desirable. His rebid of three no-trump over the two-diamond response gave a fair picture of his hand, but set his partner a problem.

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Montreal Faced With Olympic Problems

Strike May Force Changes

By Dave Anderson

Montreal, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Organizers of the 1976 Olympic Games, faced with escalating costs and a strike that could shut down the city, are now planning to hold a referendum to decide whether to alter proposed facilities for the Games.

An executive vice-president of Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO), Simon St. Pierre, said the city's Olympic committee is now in a "very delicate situation."

St. Pierre said talks between the city and the Olympic committee are expected to be held next Tuesday. If the city is not settled at that time, St. Pierre said, the city will have to explore other alternatives to the proposed \$280-million Olympic stadium complex.

St. Pierre said the city has a "very delicate situation" and that the city is now in a "very delicate situation."

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or country. Both also contended that they would stick to their original plans of self-financing the Games through the sales of Olympic coins and stamps, a lottery, various promotional and licensing fees, and ticket sales.

In Dublin, IOC president Lord Killanin said, "We are watching the situation very critically."

He said that "my personal point of view is that there are no alternatives."

The Montreal organizers, who gave an optimistic report to the International Olympic Committee in Vienna last October, have been under pressure since they released a report last month showing that the projected total costs of the Games have doubled from \$110 million to \$220 million.

In the two years since the first estimates were made, construction costs have increased from \$250 million to \$380 million, mostly in the stadium complex, which will include a dome, swimming pools and a huge administration tower.

A committee source said the Games could be staged without the stadium complex, using existing facilities spread throughout the city.

Both St. Pierre and Drapeau said there was no chance the Games would be staged elsewhere, that is, in another city.

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demanding a 50-cent hourly wage increase.

"If there is a holdup in construction of the Games they should have planned better," Bourdon said.

Bourdon said he said Drapeau should have realized "that in a liberal society, there are strikes."

Earlier in the day, Drapeau said he would not accept cutbacks in the proposed complex.

German Denial
BONN, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—West Germany's vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, Willie Daume, today said that speculation that next year's Olympic Games might be moved to Munich because of a labor dispute in Montreal is completely erroneous.

Daume told the West German sports news agency S.D. that Munich, site of the Summer Games in 1972, would not host them again because of "political, time and financial factors."

He added, "It is of course theoretically possible that nobody will be in a position to step in for Montreal in 1976." This would make 1976 a non-Olympic year should the Canadians decide to call their Games off.

"That would be a big setback for the Olympic idea, but I am not pessimistic enough to rule out Montreal altogether," Daume said.

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BAD FORECAST—Snow takes up the space in foreground where the Olympic stadium should be. Strike by iron workers has held up the work at Montreal site. In the background is the almost completed Velodrome.

Steelers' Bradshaw Smart Enough to Be in Super Bowl

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The symbolism is almost scary.

Five years ago, before Super Bowl IV, the Pittsburgh Steelers won a coin toss here with the Chicago Bears for the first choice in the National Football League's 1970 draft of college players.

And on Sunday in Super Bowl IX here against Minnesota, the prize of that coin toss, Terry Bradshaw, will be the Steelers' quarterback.

Not that it's been easy for the 26-year-old owner of a 400-acre cattle ranch up near Shreveport, La., where he grew up. As a rookie he was too blond, too country, too bawled and too scared for his Steelers teammates and loyalists to believe in.

The team also was too weak then. But even now, as the Steelers await the opportunity for the first NFL title in their 42-year-history, Terry Bradshaw has an image of being too dumb.

Itches him more than the full beard he has grown recently in another attempt to be accepted by his teammates.

"It's not being a heady quarterback is a bad rap," says Chuck Noll, the Steelers coach. "It's unfair and unfounded all the way down the line. It hasn't come from anybody in our organization."

He called the game "The Game." It came, according to Bradshaw, from a Steelers historian who wrote that "since I went to Louisiana Tech instead of LSU, I had to be a dummy, but I know a few dummies who went to LSU."

He recalled that his college board scores totaled a respectable 1,086

but a more significant indication of his quarterback smarts is that he calls virtually all the Steelers plays. Noll seldom sends one in.

"You don't have to be an Einstein or a magna cum laude to be a good quarterback," he was saying. "You just have to have good football sense."

If brains were the primary ingredient of a quarterback, NFL teams would be drafting PhD's instead of phys-ed majors who don't always graduate. Good football sense indeed is more important than a degree. So is leadership. So is an arm. And nobody every questioned Terry Bradshaw's arm. That's why the Steelers rejected several trades for their first-round choice five years ago.

At the time the St. Louis Cardinals even offered Larry Stallings, Roger Wehrli, Ernie McMillan and Cid Edwards but the Steelers' front office declined.

"That was one of the few times I ever got involved with our draft," says Art Rooney, the Steelers' venerable owner. "Our scouts told us that a quarterback prospect like this kid comes along once every 10 or 12 years. I was tired of giving away great players and then suffering through 15 years of them coming back to town with other teams, quarterbacks especially—Johnny Unitas, Lenny Dawson, Jack Kemp, Bill Nelson, Earl Morrill. We even had the rights to Sid Luckman and lost those. I didn't want to see it happen again."

But with his Ozark Ike looks and small-college background, Bradshaw agrees now that he was ready to take command of the Steelers offense.

"It was an uphill struggle," he said, the muscles of his torso and arms bulging a green T-shirt. "I was a homebody raised on my mother's arm, and Louisiana Tech was the same thing. If you talk slow, you're stupid. If you're clean cut, you're square. It's ridiculous. And to be drafted by Pittsburgh was not a dream come true. I'd heard about the steel mills, I wanted to play right here in New Orleans, or Dallas, or Atlanta. Now that I've been in

Pittsburgh, I like it but I don't know if the fans there have accepted me. I must have been a showcase to look at the comic-strip kid, the country bumpkin, the savior of the team. It was too much for a 21-year-old kid, too much for me."

"Is the Super Bowl too much for you now?"

"No," he said. "I very much belong here."

On the table in front of him

was his tortoise-shell glasses, a cigar, a pocketbook, "The Late Great Planet Earth" and a clipboard holding the Steeler game plan and itinerary. He realizes that the "too dumb" image lingers.

"If we have a bad game," he said, "it's because I'm dumb. If we have a good game, it's because everybody else played well and I got caught up in the action."

His teammates have noticed a change in his attitude. As a rookie he tried to hide his fright with a cocky manner that alienated many of them. He maintained that attitude until this season. But now he seems humble and more determined after having been benched early this season.

"It opens your eyes up," he said. "I realized how important this No. 1 job was to me. I worked my bottom off."

Joe Gilliam had started the season at quarterback and Noll also had used Terry Hanratty before inserting Bradshaw again.

"You've got to have a No. 1 quarterback to take command," Terry Bradshaw said. "You can't have that with three quarterbacks. The big thing was when we finally got a No. 1 quarterback."

He can convince his teammates that Sunday.

WFL Loses Raiders' Stabler On Money Matter, Court Says

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Oakland Raiders quarterback Ken Stabler has been released from his three-year contract with the Birmingham-based WFL.

Circuit Court Judge William Barber ruled that the Americans violated their pact with Stabler by not paying \$30,000 of the \$100,000 promised to the National Football League star in the first year of his contract. Barber said Stabler was "free from any obligation under any terms of this contract."

Stabler was to receive \$100,000 in the first two years of the agreement while he played out his option with the Raiders. He was to receive \$135,000 in 1976, the year he would have started playing for the Birmingham team. He was also to receive incentive bonuses and other considerations.

The WFL champion Americans, plagued by financial troubles through most of the last half of the initial season, did pay Stabler \$50,000 in cash when he signed the contract, then used the quarterback's name in promoting the new franchise, Barber said.

Barber, who said he delayed his ruling to see if the Americans would fulfill their obligation in 1974, said he felt it would be unfair to require payment of the \$30,000 at this time, when the Americans are already more than \$100,000 behind in tax payments.

With a crowd of 3,200 cheering her on, the 16-year-old left-hander beat the favored American, 6-3, 6-2.

It was Navratilova's second upset victory in a row. The night before she defeated fourth-seeded Rosemary Casals.

The young Czech next faces top-seeded Chris Evert in tomorrow's semifinal. Evert, the reigning Wimbledon champion, reached the semifinals by beating fellow-American Sue Stap, 6-3, 6-4.

Defending champion Billie Jean King had some trouble beating 16-year-old fellow-American Kathy Kuykendall, 6-2, 7-6, while Virginia Wade of Britain defeated 16-year-old Robin Tenney of the United States—the tour's youngest pro—6-3, 6-1.

Wade meets American Julie Heldman while King plays French champion Francoise Durr in tonight's quarterfinal matches.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

San Diego 122, Utah 113 (Lamar 26, Grant 21; Malone 20, Boone 20).

Denver 108, San Antonio 106 (B. Jones 27, Green 25; Simpson 28; Freeman 29; R. Jones 27).

St. Louis 111, Memphis 105 (Baron 26, Kennedy 18, G. Jones 18; Carter 26, Johnson 23). Martin Barnes has 31 rebounds.

Indiana 127, New York 119 (McClintock 31, Newman 21; Kenson 27, Erving 23, Paulitz 22).

Kentucky 112, Virginia 96 (Gilmore 26, Averitt 21; Batte 24, Vaughn 22).

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Observer

Small Undertakings

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—In New York you meet people like Weldon the Ghoul, so named because he turns an occasional moonlight dollar as a body snatcher.

It is a drab and colorless business, for body-snatching has changed a great deal since Dickens's Jerry Cruncher loped through the night fog of London to heist a specimen for the medical-school dissecting room, and Weldon is a drab and colorless figure.

Baker

He reminds me, in fact, of certain flannelled and elegant corporate lawyers I used to see in Washington laboring to milk the general public for private advantage.

Aside from the macabre nature of his work, the seediness of his wardrobe and his utter inability to obfuscate, he is blood kin to the richly plumed buzzards of the Potomac, sharing their genius for making the law work for them. He works on a smaller scale, of course, but then everything in New York is on a smaller scale than in Washington, from hysteria to robbery.

Three beers in an Eighth Avenue bar are enough to put Weldon in a confidential mood; with his Washington counterparts, lunch at the Sans Souci and golf at Burning Tree might do the job, but probably wouldn't.

"The whole body-snatching thing has changed from the old days," Weldon said. "Basically, you've got an entirely different client, which is because of the wonders of the welfare state. The old-timers worked on commission for the medical schools. You know—Frankenstein stuff—digging around in the tombstones. It gives me the creeps just watching them old movies. That kind of stuff I could never do."

"Nowadays it's all white-collar work. Respectable. You know? It's like you're doing a service because, instead of digging them up, you're helping to put them away in style."

The profit comes from certain social-service burial allowances financed by the government for

persons who die impoverished. Weldon the Ghoul and his colleagues in New York are constantly on the lookout for people who die with no traceable next of kin.

When he finds one, Weldon presents himself as an old and dear friend, claims the body and arranges for burial with a co-operative undertaker. The undertaker collects from the government and kicks back part of the payment to Weldon.

The New York medical schools are not happy with this contemporary variation on an old trade. So zealous have Weldon and his fellow-ghouls been at the Internet racket that there is scarcely an unclaimed body left in New York for edifying dissection by fresh-cheeked medical students.

Faced with a cadaver shortage—in Washington it would be called "the cadaver gap"—and would be dealt with by a "crash program"—medical educators have had to have cadavers flown in at exorbitant cost from Wisconsin and California, where rackets are apparently slower to catch on. Alarmed by what they consider a threat to the continued progress of medicine, they are now appealing to the New York Legislature to make changes in the law aimed at putting Weldon out of business. Without a reasonable supply of cadavers, they argue, the quality of education will decline and everyone will suffer.

"Them docs give me a pain," Weldon said over the beer. "They're already so rich they're driving around all over town in double-parked Cadillacs, and so what do they want? They want the young docs just coming up to make it just as rich as they did, right? OK. Fine. Then tell me this: why don't they have their own bodies turned over for the young docs to learn on, after they're gone? Don't they owe that much to the medical science that kept them in those double-parked Cadillacs when they were living?"

Weldon's reasoning sounded flawless to me, and certainly much sounder than the doctors' proposal for yet another law which, if history means anything, will only create new fields for more sly swindling.

But then, of course, I have always been an easy mark for the logic of sharp operators. In Washington, they persuaded me that old men would get me oil cheaper if I paid their share of the taxes, and I paid it, and the price of oil doubled, which happened invariably in many other fields after those Potomac Weldon's showed me the force of their powerful logic.

Like them, Weldon is proposing to turn a buck at my expense, with some help from the government, but at least he is willing to wait until it can't hurt anyone. As I said, things in New York are on a more human scale.

Although he probably didn't realize it at the time, Steven Bock was espousing the latest in educational concepts—a trend toward 'mainstreaming' the handicapped into the regular school system. His parents were not nearly so progressive.

How a Deaf Child Found 'Better World' in School

By Georgia Dullea

CHAPPAQUA, N.Y. (NYT)—Steven Bock's parents have long forgotten the name of the doctor who first diagnosed his deafness. They call him "Dr. Clicker" because of the sound made by the instrument he held to the baby's ears.

"It went click, click, click. It looked like those little turtle toys the kids play with," Richard Bock recalled the other day. "Then he said, 'Steven's deaf.' Then we got a bill for \$50. And advice on where to go, what to do—nothing."

This was more than 15 years ago. Soon after that experience, the Bocks visited a more sensitive doctor and received a more precise diagnosis: Steven was classified as "profoundly deaf," which meant that, on a scale of 100, his hearing loss was 80 decibels or more. Less than 15 per cent of the country's 1.2 million hearing-impaired children are so handicapped. There is a virtually silent world.

Early therapy is vital to such children. So, when Steven was about 18 months old, his mother began taking him to Columbia University's Speech and Hearing Clinic. Later, were private therapists, a series of special nursery schools and, finally, Public School 158 in Manhattan, a school for the language and hearing impaired.

In 1969 the Bocks moved to Westchester County and transferred Steven to the New York State School for the Deaf in White Plains. Placed in an advanced class, he was making "straight A's" and "always on the dean's list" when suddenly, about a year ago, Steven rebelled.

"He wouldn't go to school," Ulrike Bock said, shaking her head. "He said, 'I want out.'"

Why? Steven, a slim, sandy-haired 16-year-old with a dazzling smile, was reading the conversation from the speakers' lips. His eyes, blue-gray behind the aviator glasses, grew wide and he replied: "I wanted . . . a better world."

Like many who were born deaf, Steven has a blurred speech. His message was clear, however, as he spoke of days at the deaf school, of classmates working on different levels, of teachers distracted by "many problems," of feeling bored and frustrated.

His brother, Lawrence, just 11 months younger, was reading adult books at Horace Greeley High School. Steven's books were "babyish." Now a Greeley student himself, Steven is reading "Of Human Bondage," by W. Somerset Maugham.

But it wasn't simply the school work. Over and over, Steven referred to the better world, and then, scribbling a notebook, he wrote furiously: "I was consumed by emotions, by moods . . ."

Although Steven probably didn't realize it at the time, he was espousing the latest in educational concepts—a trend toward "mainstreaming" the handicapped into the regular school system. His parents were not nearly so progressive. In fact, for the first time in Steven's life, the Bocks tried to discourage him.

"Up to this point our philosophy with Steven was sink-or-swim," said Richard Bock, a 41-year-old stockbroker who refuses to leave Wall Street where he is sinking a bit himself these days.

"We knew we couldn't pity or baby Steven," Mr. Bock said. "When he was 10, we sent him to a hearing camp, not a deaf camp. He was forced to communicate. If he didn't talk, he didn't eat."

And how did Steven communicate at Camp Pok-O-Moonshine in the Lake Champlain region? "I wrote in the dirt," he said.

At 12, Steven began to show his father's talent for invest-

ment. Not in stocks, especially. Steven was a collector of rare coins and a tireless writer of letters to coin companies that he signed with a flourish: "Steven Bock, The Silver Investor."

At 13, he was boarding trains for New York City, where he delighted in dicker with the sellers of silver coins and bars. "It's a scary city," his mother said, noting that some Chappaqua parents won't allow their hearing children to venture into the city alone. Yet Steven Bock, a boy with limited speech and an inability to use the telephone, was about the city on Saturdays, a subway map in his jeans.

Despite years of prodding Steven into independence, the Bocks found themselves "terribly frightened" when he announced that he no longer wanted to learn through sign language, that he wanted to go to school with hearing children.

Mr. Bock's first reaction: "That's like taking a blind kid to an amusement park and saying, 'Here's the tickets. See you later.'"

Worried that Steven would fail, or worse yet, be ridiculed, Mr. Bock spent hours "telling him how tough it would be."

"Oh, God, did we tell him how tough it would be," Mrs. Bock murmured.

In his first semester, Steven, with grades of A-minus and B-minus, also found time for dates and football games. "What's so tough?" he said.

Things have not always gone so smoothly for Steven. As an infant, he had to wear a heavy "body aid," a boxed hearing aid suspended from his shoulder in a harness. He hated that.

Then, when Steven was about 3, his mother had to go to the hospital for a few days. Mr. Bock recalled that the separation made his son deeply fearful and that when Mrs. Bock came home, "Steve would come into our bedroom, 20, 30 times a night and wake us up to make sure we were there. It was wild."

On the advice of a child psychiatrist, Mrs. Bock slept for several months on a beach chair in front of Steven's door. "Do you remember that, Steve?" his father asked.

Steven grinned as though he'd never heard of anything so silly. No, he does not remember those times. He thinks he was about 7 when he realized what it means to be deaf.

About that same time, his brother, Lawrence, who often acted as Steven's interpreter, began showing the classic signs of a normal child whose needs go unnoticed because of a handicapped child.

"Lawrence made a key remark when he was about 6," Mr. Bock said. "He told us and me, 'I wish I was deaf.' That's when we knew, 'Gee, this kid's being neglected.'"

Like many parents of handicapped children, the Bocks felt "guilt" about their son's deafness and agonized about its causes. Then they stopped, Mr. Bock said.

"I guess we reached a point where we said, 'Why spend all this time finding out why the kid is deaf? Let's get going with his education.'"

PEOPLE: Evel Knievel vs. London 'Authorities'

A proposal to have Evel Knievel rock across the Thames River is getting a cool reception from British officials. John Daly, the promoter who organized the heavyweight title fight in Zaire in October, went to the United States to talk to the motorcycle rider who tried to leap the Snake River Canyon last summer. Daly's proposal is to have Knievel take off from Battersea Park, cross the 250 yards of the river and land on the grounds of the Royal Hospital. But in London, a government spokesman said that Knievel would first need permission to use the takeoff and landing sites and then the blessing of the Port Authority, the Department of Environment and the police. "If he falls into the river," the spokesman was quoted as saying, "the permission of the Water Authority and the Pollution Authority would also be required."

Doctors in St. Petersburg, Fla., said Wednesday that French aerialist Philippe Petit would be out of the hospital in 10 to 14 days and could be back with the circus in six to eight weeks. Petit fell 25 feet to the floor of the arena during a Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey practice session Tuesday afternoon, suffering a collapsed lung, a broken rib and a broken bone in his right wrist.

Some furniture which belonged to the late President John F. Kennedy was auctioned in New York Wednesday and brought between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Kennedy's widow, Jacqueline Onassis, sold the furniture to WB-Ham Doyle, an auction gallery owner. "It all went very well," Doyle said. A chair which Kennedy had used as a student at Choate School was sold for \$800. The furniture also included two end tables from the Kennedys' days as newlyweds, two coffee tables, a drum table and some of John Kennedy Jr.'s nursery furniture. Doyle said that the furniture was in good condition and that it would have made much more money if he could have used the Kennedy name. The news that Kennedy property was being auctioned only became public the day before the sale.

Emperor Hirohito, like the rest of the Japanese, is feeling the pinch of inflation—but the taxpayers are providing some relief. On April 1, the annual private-expense allowance of the imperial household is scheduled to go up 25 per cent from \$448,000 to \$559,000, the biggest single jump in recent history. For several years, the government has increased the allowance at the same rate as inflation, about 25 per cent above those a year ago, the emperor is just about holding his own.

Elvis Presley, worried about being fat and 40, spent his birthday Wednesday in his bedroom on a strict diet. An associ-

ated with the fact that Presley had paid his Las Vegas appearance this month and had spent past three weeks shut up in a multi-million-dollar home in Memphis.

Rudaway British MP Stonehouse and his wife, Joan, are planning to leave for Melbourne on Sydney 11 day on what they called a "social business." They are under the name of Taylor and Stonehouse, a company that they refused to comment on Stonehouse's disappearance last November in Miami. He appeared Christmas Eve in London. The couple has so permission to remain in Australia. Mrs. Stonehouse said: "We always very hopeful."

American author and columnist Amy Vanderbilt, who on Dec. 27, left an estate of about \$600,000, according to will filed for probate in New York Wednesday. The will her estate goes to her husband, Curtis Keller, and three or earlier marriages.

A London bus has pressed one of its customers, Alf Be with a silver tankard for 100,000 pints of ale in Bunting, 78, started counting 1915.

—SAMUEL JUSTH

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JAN. 10

AEROPOSTAL, EROUQUE, J. M. NABER

DOMESTIC, EROUQUE, J. M. NABER

MESSAGES, JAN. 9

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AUTOMOBILES

NEW AND USED PARTS, 24-hour

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HOTELS-RESTAURANTS

NIGHT CLUBS

AUSTRIA

LUCKY CHINESE, VIENNA's first

Chinese restaurant, 24-hour

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